

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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AN OPPORTUNITY

By F. J. Hagenbarth

The most successful business enterprises in the United States ranging from Wrigley's Spearmint Chewing Gum down through the channels of trade and commerce to the other extreme, the Literary Digest, have found it necessary and profitable to advertise. Charles W. Wrigley, from a humble beginning and by utilizing the mint beds of Michigan, which, when he began were a pest, has made himself a multimillionaire. This was done through ability and advertising, principally the latter.

The members of the National Wool Grow-

ers Association, after a careful analysis have inaugurated an advertising campaign throughout the United States urging the increased consumption of lamb and mutton. They have expended and planned to expend all the available funds in the treasury for this purpose. This will not be enough. They have concluded that an assessment, a voluntary assessment, will be necessary. A fund of at least \$100,000.00 should be raised.

In view of the foregoing, you will please take notice that beginning with this date, you



Lamb Chops In Different Styles—Let's Advertise Them

ers Association have a product which is certainly as useful in a national sense as spearmint. Nevertheless, not to exceed seven per cent of the meat consumption of the United States consists of lamb and mutton. What is the reason?

Our lamb product is ideal meat from every point of view, whether of healthfulness, of economy, or availability. Production of wool is a national necessity, but wool cannot continue to be produced unless we have a larger market for our lamb product.

The officers of the National Wool Grow-

are requested by the officers of your Association to send in your check to Secretary S. W. McClure for one cent per head on all lambs docked by each member of the association this year. If your industry is to live and flourish this request must be complied with immediately. Think it over and act, and the advertising campaign now planned, which will be prosecuted vigorously, should bring you returns a hundred fold.

F. J. Hagenbarth, President

National Wool Growers Association

BUYING LAMBS ON THEIR MERITS

L. L. Heller.

"Nineteen fifty?"

"Twenty."

"Nope, fifty is my last bid, those lambs won't dress over 50 per cent."

"Yes, but look at those fleeces every one of them will pull eight pounds. You paid nineteen and a quarter for those little Mexicans that haven't five pounds of wool on their backs."

"I know but the pelts don't get me anything, I am held to the killing tests. I would be fined if I paid you a cent more. I caught hell yesterday."

The gate swung against the post as he went out of the pen and drowned the following rumbling remarks:

Scene: The sheep pens at any market.

Time: Not very long ago.

Characters: A buyer and a commission man.

Curtain: Continuous performance.

Audience: The patient sheepmen.

Synopsis: That was the story of buying wooled sheep. That was the reason the practice of shearing before selling arose. Return engagements are still booked occasionally with the less progressive buyers whose houses lump their sheep pelts to the pulleries. But the more up-to-date packers have their own pulleries and their sheep buyers are now keeping tab on the wool end as well as the lamb.

For instance, watch Bob Mathewson of Swift and Company, or George Myers of Wilson and Company, when they go through the gate. A few jabs of the well practiced hand to sense conditions. Then examination of the wool. They know that the fine wools are moving more readily than the cross-breds at advancing prices and they are giving these things due consideration. This change slow and deliberate in coming, is another boon to the constructive breeder. When sheep are bought strictly on killing tests the flockmaster who had made two fibres grow where one grew before was not paid for his work, he was charged for

it. The more wool the lower the dressed percentage, hence the lower the price.

The packer was in fact buying wool, a high priced commodity, at lamb prices. Lambs, live weight have not gone beyond 22 cents. Wool is worth roughly three times as much. While the packer might get a little benefit of heavier pelts under the old system in that they would bring up the average price, the pulleries undoubtedly got most of the velvet. However, the sheepman is not interested in that part of the business. He has a hard enough time getting justice for himself; he can't fight others' battles. If he lends his encouragement to the buyer who is giving him the best deal he will either persuade or force the recalcitrant operator into line.

TO PUBLISH DATA

What advantage is being taken of the information gained or to be gained from the handling of the 1918 wool clip by the government? I never was more surprised than when I became acquainted with the prevailing methods of selling wool when clipped and before it was grown, to the Eastern wool buyers. The buyers have experts who not only study the market on all grades of wool, but are also intelligently advised of the character and grades of wool purchased by the growers individually. They make their purchases in a strictly business like way, understanding as far as knowledge is obtainable, just what they are doing. On the contrary, the average wool grower has only the most general, and I believe as a rule, imperfect idea of the grades of his wool and the market value of the same, at the time that he sells. He is busy in the spring transferring his herds to the spring range, lambing, and shearing. The buyers, fully advised to the hour of purchase, get the wool at the lowest possible figures, unless it is necessary to stimulate action temporarily. The wool grower sells chiefly on the prices paid the previous year and that which has been paid to date. It is often a

clear case of the blind leading the blind, and but for the satisfaction that he has in the prices which others are accepting, he would feel altogether uncertain whether he was getting a fair price or not.

But for the information obtained from your invaluable wool journal, the National Wool Grower and the National Wool Warehouse, the average wool grower would be in comparatively dense ignorance of his interests. I can think of no more valuable service which the National Wool Grower can render than a disclosure of the facts obtainable from the government as to the grades of wool in the different sections of the country, and the average price paid for the same. I felt when the government determined to handle last year's wool clip, that even though it did not result in the payment of the highest price, that the possible loss would be more than compensated in the knowledge that the wool men would obtain. It is now up to them to see that the knowledge thus obtained is utilized. The shrinkage, grade and value thus obtained should be invaluable to the grower, as heretofore the wool merchant only knew just what the shrinkage and grades were.

If the miner sold his ore in a similar way, he would be stripped of all the profit there was in the business, and in my opinion such has frequently been the case with the wool grower because the wool merchant, like the smelter or ore buyer, knows just what the property has been producing and the grade and quality of the product, and the seller knows nothing except that which the buyer is willing to disclose.

I hope that the National Wool Grower will, as soon as the information has been tabulated by the government, not only give to its readers the facts but the result of such study as yourself and other experts will be able to present. I can think of nothing which would be more profitable to your readers and the members of the National Wool Growers Association.

JAMES H. MOYLE,

Washington, D. C.

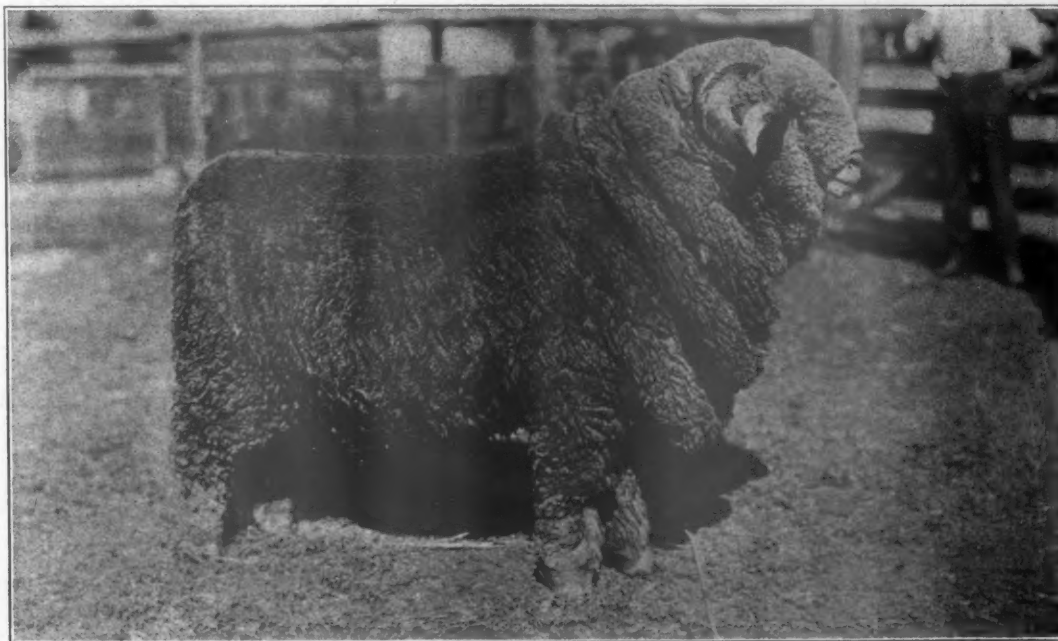
NEAR SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

I am about through with the May lambing and have done very well. I docked the first band from 1,172 ewes and had 1,145 lambs. I think the last herd will do a little better. This is not counting the dries and it looks as though there would be 200 that would not lamb. The Hampshire ram lambs that I bought from the Wood Live Stock Company at the Salt Lake Ram Sale turned out very well indeed. They are certainly fine yearlings now. I sheared them the other day and they sheared around 11 to 13 pounds.

PELT VALUES AND YIELDS

Chicago, Ill.—The high markets for wool, pelts and slats during the last year or so have served to increase materially the fund of knowledge of things ovine that need be possessed by the successful buyer of sheep and lambs. Within this period the packer buyer who previously had been accustomed to judge the market value of a load of sheep or lambs largely by the quality, condition, and weight of the animals, and whose knowledge of the grade and value of the fleeces often was hazy, has become accustomed to consider-

directly interested in the financial results of the transaction. A false interpretation of the market insofar as individual sales are concerned is, therefore, frequent, and sales that seem above or below the market, as the case may be, often prove the reverse when the dead cost of the stock is revealed. Good and choice shorn native ewes at \$12 to \$12.50 per cwt. at Chicago the fore part of last week appear out of line with good, fat fed Western wethers at \$11.25 but as a matter of fact the former dressed out five or six per cent higher than the latter and the ewes proved the cheaper of the two on



A Queeny Stud Ram for the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 26 to 29

This has been the best spring for lambing that I have seen around Soda Springs, Idaho, in the last twelve years, and I presume everyone is making a good showing. However, the flies are now beginning to bother and will be bad for those who do not shear in the next few days.

I finally received another permit from the government to ship my rams from England, and I expect them to leave on the first available ship, so I am reasonably certain that I will have a fine consignment at the next Salt Lake Ram Sale.

H. L. FINCH, Idaho.

able figuring, either mentally or with pad and pencil, when placing his bids. Logically, also, he has given due consideration to the subject of "fill" on a band of stock in which he has been interested as a pose or probable purchaser, for with live stock at the lofty prices at which it has been selling for many months past, the "fill" is a matter not to be ignored in figuring hoof values. While knowledge of these matters is essential to the success of the buyer and salesman, the great bearing these factors have on the actual market value of stock on foot is rarely taken fully into account by those not

the hooks. Feeders who marketed prime handy-weight fresh shorn lambs at \$14.75 to \$15 per cwt. at Chicago late last week received all the stock was intrinsically worth relative to lambs of similar weight, condition and quality sold on the same session of \$15.25, for the latter were what are known in the trade at No. 1 shearlings, that is, they carried skins showing approximately three-eighths of one inch wool growth. The present market value for slaughter of No. 1 shearlings is about fifty cents per cwt. above that of fresh shorn stock of the same killing quality and weight. Pelts from the former are

tanned and sold to manufacturers to be converted into a number of articles of wearing apparel. Where the wool is not too coarse, many are made into so-called beaver skins, utilized as collars for winter coats, while many are used for coat and boot linings, linings for heavy winter mittens, gloves, moccasins, etc. Where the fleece is more than an inch long the wool usually is pulled, mixed with a longer fibre and used in the manufacture of carpets, rugs, etc. The length and quality of the fleece naturally enhance the value of the animal, other conditions being equal. In view of these facts it manifestly would be misleading to quote shorn stock up to the extreme limit of the market for lambs and sheep which have a sufficient growth of wool to enhance their value over that of fresh shorn stock, unless specific mention is made of the pelt in connection with the quotation or it is understood that quotations include such stock. Neither can excessive "fill" be ignored if the market is to be correctly quoted. Some woolled lambs at \$18.60 here last week, the per hundred weight hoof cost of which was 40 cents below that of their feed lot mates sold two days previous, actually figured higher on the hooks as they carried a three-pound per head "fill" over the scales.

WHY EAT MORE LAMB?

L. L. Heller.

A few knockers are asking the why of the Eat-more-lamb campaign. One uses as ammunition against the movement the fact that lambs sold at 21 cents. Another tells of having to pay 65 to 80 cents a pound for lamb chops. The first attack is harmless. Hogs are selling higher than lambs, yet people continue to eat pork chops a dozen times to lamb chops once. But having to pay 80 cents for lamb chops is an outrage. One case happened in Chicago where if anything the price was higher than 80 cents. A friend of a Chicago family was brought home to dinner without the wife having made the necessary culinary arrangements. "John will you help me here a min-

ute"—from the kitchen—preceded a clandestine trip to the butcher shop by John for lamb chops, for at this house the guests were treated to the best. Ten chops cost the host \$2.40 which made him righteously indignant. There was really no excuse for such a price. Lambs have not been over 33 cents a pound wholesale at any time this winter and while the chops are the most expensive part of the lamb, not necessarily because they are the best, but because they are the most sought after, there is no reason for a retail price more than twice that asked at the wholesale market. But that isolated incident does not mean that the retail price of lamb chops in Chicago at the time was more than 80 cents a pound. Because there has been one "hold up" in the Windy City it is not an indication that the whole town has gone bolshviki.

While these incidents were taking place "Bob" Mathewson, dean of all the sheep buyers of the Chicago yards was telling me he bought lamb throughout the year for less money than he paid for correspondingly good beef. "More than that," he said, "My family are so accustomed to lamb that they look for it several times a week while if we have steak several times in succession they tire of it. It is too heavy." A similar story might be told by thousands of others acquainted with the excellence of lamb.

Mark J. Smith of New York has a possible explanation of the fact that lamb has not this heavy quality. He says, "Lamb contains less of those substances known as purins which have a tendency to produce gout and rheumatism." Be that as it may physicians agree that lamb is a most wholesome meat.

Men closely connected with the lamb trade are almost without exception of the opinion that the shoulder makes a more appetizing roast than the leg. It is far sweeter and more tasty in every way they say. The general public's lack of appreciation of this cut is shown by the difference in price of the two cuts. It will average ten cents a pound in favor of the leg and the shoulder is

but little more wasteful. By boning and rolling the shoulder its greatest drawback as a roasting piece is removed and the Wool Growers Association has been instrumental in getting these facts before the public.

IDAHO LAMB CROP

Lambing in Idaho is over and a careful survey indicates about an average crop of lambs, or slightly better. Probably Idaho has saved about 80 per cent of lambs from the ewes bred, which is a trifle above the average. The number of early lambs will be less than last year as fewer ewes were bred.

The early lambs are well along, but the late ones are not doing so well as usual on account of dry weather.

Many lambs have been sold in Idaho for early delivery at around \$9 a head.

UTAH WOOL SOLD

The Deseret Live Stock Company of Utah recently sold its clip of wool to the Union Wool Company of Boston and Reno at 53 cents a pound. This is the largest clip produced in Utah, amounting to nearly one-half million pounds. The clip was offered at auction and the Union Wool Company was the high bidder.

MONTANA WOOL PRICES

While a number of clips have been sold, the price paid for the output of the Snyder Sheep company of Billings, Montana—60 cents—holds the Montana record thus far. The nearest approach was that of 55 cents, paid by the Union Wool company of Boston, for the Waite and Douglas clips in Fergus County, Montana, Koshland of Boston, has taken the Mainland clip at Great Falls, at 52½ cents. Other sales range from 50 to 52 cents on an average.

L. S.

Editor's Note—The above is not quite correct, as we know of 5 Montana clips that have sold at 60 cents and several others at 55 cents or better.

IN THE BIG HOLE BASIN, MONTANA

We are sending a few pictures taken during lambing this spring. We lambed in April, while still feeding, this year, and with the new shed in which to house the drop for the first two days we found it much more satisfactory and more profitable than May range lambing—95 per cent docked. We made a sled on which was a box, or rather five chairs, partitions 15 inches apart, in which the ewes were placed in a sitting position, with a compartment behind each ewe for her lamb. This sled was drawn by one horse and the ewes were brought into the shed

care, as she only weighs 200 pounds and carries 18 pounds of wool.

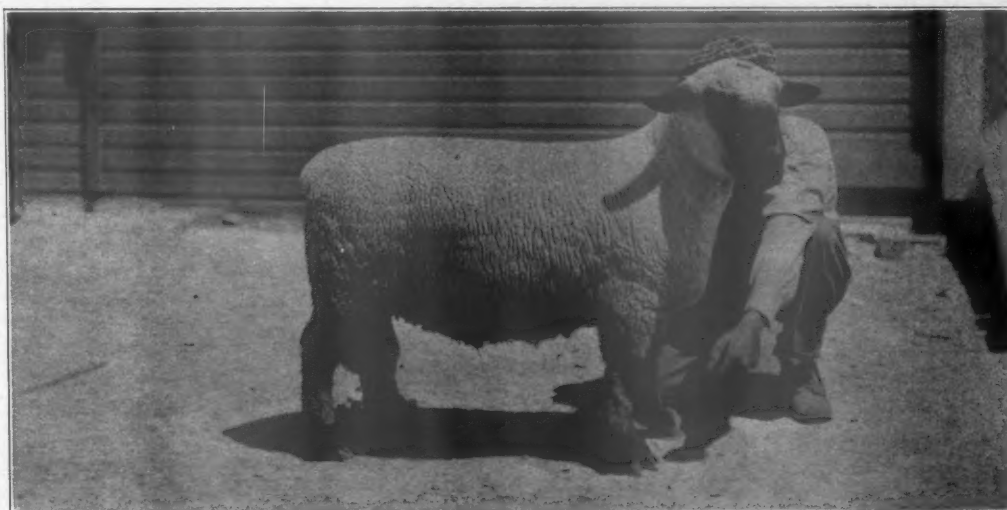
The Big Hole Basin is not an ideal sheep country on account of the altitude, 6,450 feet (our ranch 6,700), but sheep do not have to be fed any longer than cattle, and with judicious handling return a very fair profit. Our summer forest reserve range is nearly all in the timber, and a heavy loss is very likely unless the herder attends strictly to business. We are never afflicted with drought and seldom experience a dry season, which is a consideration.

Yesterday morning, May 30, Fahrenheit said 27 degrees, and I froze the water in the radiator of the Ford suf-

the increase in number of counties and a proportionate increase in the number of horses, cattle and swine, which have been assessed in Montana, have been prepared by the consolidated board.

In 1906 Montana had only twenty-seven counties and in all there were only 182,833 horses, which were assessed. In 1916 the number had increased to 419,750 head and in 1918 it jumped to 545,031 head.

The increase in the number of cattle, in spite of the smaller amount of big range available is shown in the jump from 823,720 in 1906 to 1,136,845 head in 1918. The cattle in the state have shown a steady increase, the



A Son of the \$1600 Hampshire Ram owned by D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Idaho, to be Sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale

as fast as the lambs were dropped. Each ewe was placed in an individual crib, tagged and lamb suckled and she was kept there twelve hours or until there was no doubt about owning lambs. From the cribs they were put into pens, ten in a bunch, and the next day moved out of the shed into pens behind a wind break, twenty together; next day forty were put in a bunch and the day after eight to one hundred were taken out in one band and no more were put with them until after they were docked.

Some of these pictures show the shelter enjoyed by the lamb bands. One picture shows Phyllis Armitage feeding grain to Nanny who needs extra

ficiently to stop the circulation and make it steam while driving up to the shearing pen three-quarters of a mile. The wool has sold here at from 52 to 55 cents.

W. A. AND H. S. ARMITAGE.

LIVESTOCK IN MONTANA

Of all live stock in Montana, only goats and sheep have decreased during the last twelve years, while horses have increased five times over; cattle nearly doubled and more than five times as many head of swine are in the state now compared with twelve years ago.

Some interesting figures showing

greatest fluctuation being from 1915 with 763,464 head to 1,017,133 head in 1916.

The sheep in Montana have declined in numbers as steadily as the cattle have increased. In 1906 there were 4,304,338 head. In 1916 there were 2,518,403 head, and last year to 1,927,535.

Swine, which are among the greatest wealth producers of the nation, have added much to Montana's prosperity, increasing from 12,155 head in 1906 to 107,684 in 1915, when the high mark of swine production was reached in Montana. Since then it has declined at the rate of about 10,000 a year until the state has now only five

times as many as in 1906, with 67,282.

The angora goat business was apparently at its height in 1906. Figures show a steady decline since that time when there were 6,231, to last year when there were only 730 head.

L. W. S.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Primary wool markets the world over continue to exhibit strength. In London record prices are being maintained for superior Merinos; fine crossbreds are in good demand, and medium to low crossbreds are relatively stronger than in this country. The many inferior wools are moving slowly, being a drag on the markets. This present series of Colonial sales has been extended three weeks, which, together with the direct issuing of wool to spinners, is thought to indicate the British government's intention of gradually working out of the wool business.

American buyers are apparently anxious to operate in London but are still unable to do so. The South American market is reported firm with good wools scarce. The situation at the Cape is very strong. Outstanding contracts between the American and British government for 210,000 bales of Australian wool have been cancelled. By thus diverting 70,000,000 pounds of competing wool the American flockmaster should be benefited.

At the recent government auctions in this country withdrawals have been somewhat more frequent and prices have in general been closer to the upset values, but again, this is due to poorer character of the wools offered. The few superior staple wools have remained firm and sold readily. It is the shabby low quality lots that have been neglected. The government wool distributor recently stated the results were as good as had been expected.

Approximately 235,000,000 pounds, or about 67 per cent of the government owned wools have been sold, and at the present rate of disposal it is predicted that 90 per cent of them will be auctioned off before the mid-summer

lull in the sales. Owing to the fact that a large part of the new clip has already been purchased, this indicates to some extent the great absorbing power of the country. Eastern dealers fortunate enough to have a supply of early wools are reporting a brisk business.

Prices paid in the West are in some instances fully five cents a grease pound above the values received for similar grades of wool at the government auction sales, the new clip being light conditioned, strong and of good length. Buyers have not operated so feverishly the past few days in the hope of obtaining price concessions, but the wools are rightly being held firmly.

NATIONAL WOOL WAREHOUSE
& STORAGE COMPANY.

CALIFORNIA LAMBS MOVING EAST

In the past month more than 10,000 sheep and spring lambs arrived on the Kansas City market from the Imperial Valley in California. The movement will continue. The lambs sold at \$17.25 to \$19, and the sheep, mostly clipped ewes and wethers sold at \$9.50 to \$12.25. Some clipped yearlings sold as high as \$14.50. The principal loading points were Heber, Brawley, and El Centro. Richard Kinnaird, one of the largest shippers from the valley, who accompanied one of his shipments to Kansas City, stated that about 100,000 lambs are raised annually in the Imperial Valley. The lambs are run with the ewes on alfalfa and barley pasture he says, and at the age of four months weigh 80 pounds or more. Those that sold here weighed 65 to 75 pounds. Some of the sheep weighed 112 pounds.

C. M. P.

IDAHO WOOL AUCTION

The farmers of Boise Valley, Idaho, have again pooled their wool for the purpose of selling it.

We have approximately 200,000 pounds, assembled and stored at different points ready for the inspection

of prospective buyers.

This wool is of high quality, mostly ranch raised. A major portion of it is of the coarse medium variety, the remainder is fine, fine medium and coarse.

We are now advertising for bids on the entire lot. Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Tuesday, June 10, 1919, at which time the bids will be opened at Meridian, Idaho, and the sale consummated. No discount or other deduction to be allowed except for the weight of the bags. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Should your company be interested in the purchase of this wool we would appreciate a bid from you.

Address all communications by mail or wire, to Chas. A. Cairns, Meridian, Idaho.

WOOL ADVANCE HAS RESULTS

Coincident with the advance in wool, liquidation of native ewe flocks has subsided and country buying of yearling ewes has been resumed. After government control of wool was abandoned there was a marked disposition to throw pregnant ewes overboard, but now that farm flock owners are assured a reasonable price for staple, they are in better humor.

May developed a healthy demand for ewe lambs of last year's crop to go to the country at \$14@15 per cwt., and as the season advances this trade is expected to expand.

J. E. P.

COLORADO FEEDERS DID WELL

Colorado's crop of fed lambs was cleaned up late in May, the season having been reasonably profitable, although heavy losses would have been sustained had feeders in that state followed the lead of Iowa in bearing light lambs last summer. The bulk of the crop sold at \$18 to \$20, with a \$21 top. Thin lambs were put in at \$12, and \$15, largely \$14 to \$15, freight paid to the Missouri River. Those who cashed early attained maximum results, as the market broke in April and May, and feed prices soared.

J. E. P.

MUTTON THAT SELLS MORE OF THE SAME KIND

L. L. Heller

While mutton occupies a comparatively inconspicuous place alongside of lamb in this country and is still losing ground there is a story of the Waterloo (Mis.) Canning Association's market topping weathers that is worthy of telling to sheepmen. For ten years these range-bred sheep fattened on pea silage and corn have been the talk of the Chicago market. Nothing else is in a class with them excepting the Bayles wethers from Ohio. With your permission I will tell you just how

now consists of the common field roughages with a little corn and silage. At first heavy losses were experienced in getting the sheep on feed but now they have little trouble. Their feeder has been with them for years and knows the game thoroughly. To start with small movable grain troughs are used but later the corn is put in the self feeder and kept constantly before them. It takes the sheep about ten days to begin eating the silage. By the middle of January the sheep are on full feed and unlimited amounts of shelled corn and silage are kept before them from now on until they are shipped to market, the latter part of March. To-

mand for such mutton in limited quantities. They reach the market when there is a particular dearth of heavy sheep which is another reason for their good selling qualities.

As Saul started out to find his father's asses and found a kingdom has Fox and Bun started out to sell canned peas and found the best sheep feed known. The pea vines are a by-product of the canning industry that formerly went to waste and all that is done to preserve it is to pile it up evenly. The vines are not cut but are stacked as they come from the vine. It does not pay to use a silo, because of the extra work and expense. The vines



A Heavy-Boned Lincoln Stud Ram for the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 26 to 29

English mutton chops are put on American sheep.

As feeders the sheep go out to the association's farms in October. Gus Fox and A. A. Bun, who run the business say they try to get just as good quality and as big frames as possible though they do not object if the wethers are thin. The commission men in Chicago say many other feeders get just as good feeders but none other send them back so well finished.

At first the sheep run in the stubble fields and corn fields and they stay there until the middle of November or the first of December when they are brought into the sheds. Their feed

ward the latter end of the fattening period the sheep lie around like hogs taking little exercise though they are permitted the run of a lot in addition to the large shed, which is 35x350 feet. It is located with natural shelter and is substantial but not fancy in any sense of the word.

The reason the "Clarke and Fox" wethers as they are known in the sheep house sell \$1.50 to \$2 above other sheep is that they dress 53 to 54 per cent while other "good" wethers do well to make 50 per cent. They are heavy, gaining on an average of sixty pounds and weighing anywhere from 155 to 170 pounds and there is a good de-

spoil only for six inches or a foot around the outside.

RAMS FOR SALT LAKE SALE

During the past two weeks it has been my unusual privilege to see at least half of the Rambouillet rams to be offered in the forthcoming Salt Lake Ram Sale. At Kings, Seelys, Candlands, Madsens and Stillmans, I saw the individuals that are to be sold as stud rams. Kings showed me a pair of very outstanding yearlings; Shepherd Miller at Seelys is grooming a half dozen or more of sturdy two-year-olds that are bound to attract atten-

tion; Madsen is stronger than ever before in both two-year-old and yearlings; Candland has a strong, well grown lot of yearlings and Stillman has both yearlings and two-year-olds good enough to please patrons of the sale.

At all the places visited, I was struck by the substance and quality, not only of the offerings of stud rams, but also of the rams to be offered in groups of twenty-five. I was shown pictures taken of the sheep to be offered from Quealys, Butterfields, and Hobbs & Gillette, and I should judge that each one will come out with wonderful specimens. In Rambouillets I truly think the offerings of this year will excel the offerings hitherto presented at the previous Salt Lake sales.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has some fifteen Corriedales in the sale that are worthy of the critical examination of whoever is interested in this breed, for they are uniform and well grown out. I also saw recent pictures of Idaho Hampshires and Lincolns being fitted for the sale, and I imagine imported specimens would have some difficulty in outshowing them.

From the standpoint of quality and utility, I predict that the offerings at the forthcoming sale will represent pronounced progress in sheep breeding in the West.

W. C. COFFEY, Illinois.

A WORD FROM NEVADA

Enclosed please find check for \$5 to cover my dues and subscription of the year 1919. We had a good lambing season in this part of the country this year and have a good percentage of lambs. Feed is plentiful and prospects look much better than last year. Most of the Nevada wool is sold already. As this year is a speculating year on wool we got fooled by selling early, our crop making a difference of 10 to 12 cents for the same grade of wool. Such losses make the grower disgusted, because our expenses are going higher all the time and get less money for our product.

Such losses ought to be stopped

some way, because if the speculators continue the sheep industry will be mined before long. We are having hard times getting any sheep herders, even though we are raising wages all the seasons. I think the main factor is that there were not any newcomers from France and Spain since the war started in 1914, since most of the immigrants from those two nations go herding sheep.

We are very glad to read the National Wool Grower

P. ETCHART.

FROM CENTRAL MONTANA

Your favor of the 30th ultimo received advising that you had sent me a photograph "When In Doubt Order Lamb."

I am glad to advise you that the Great Falls Meat Co., the leading wholesale and retail shop in our city, is very glad to allow me to hang this picture in their shop.

We have had an exceedingly dry Spring through Montana generally though some sections were a little more fortunate than others. We have had a few showers in this section of the state the last two or three days but we are still very short of moisture.

R. F. CLARY.

IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

In Modoc County, California, there is a law which makes it a misdemeanor for owners to graze their sheep within one mile of any ranch or homestead. In consequence, Oregon and California sheep owners who have been wintering and lambing their sheep on what is known as the Lava Beds have been required to pay a number of fines averaging about \$200 and costs. A deputy sheriff residing in that section has been making the arrests on complaint of the ranchers presumably affected.

Sheep owners claim that the law is working a great hardship on them and preventing the use of land which is practically unfit for any purpose other than the grazing of sheep. They state

that if the provisions of the law continue to be enforced it will mean that other winter range must of necessity be secured, with the consequent result that ranchers of the Merrill and Malin sections (Oregon) under the Klamath government irrigation project will not be able as in the past to sell their alfalfa hay to the sheepmen.

The suggestion that sheep owners buy up the claims in the Lava Beds on which patent has issued, and purchase relinquishments on others with a view to themselves filing on the land, is apparently not feasible since newcomers will come in from time to time to file on remaining vacant lands.

Apparently the adjustment of the problem is for the land to be incorporated into the adjoining National Forest, and this step is now under consideration for recommendation. D. F.B.

A CORN SILO.

In the May issue of the "Wool Grower" is noted the inquiry concerning a corn silo made similar to a beet top silo. Where ground water does not interfere, a successful pit silo may be made by building similar to a cistern. A concrete shoulder (similar to the foundation of the above ground type) is put in and the excavation done. As the excavation is being done the sides of the wall are plastered with concrete. These are practical only where a depth of at least twenty feet can be attained, without having trouble by filling up with water.

Corn silage does not keep well when packed shallow, as is the custom with beet top silage. A depth of at least twenty feet is necessary. A greater depth is better. It must also be airtight.

E. F. RINEHART, Idaho.

EARLY RANGE STUFF POOR

A few consignments of Washington and Oregon yearlings reached Chicago late in May, conditions indicating that they were shipped prematurely. The killing end sold at \$12, and the feeders at \$11.

J. E. P.

Boston Wool Market

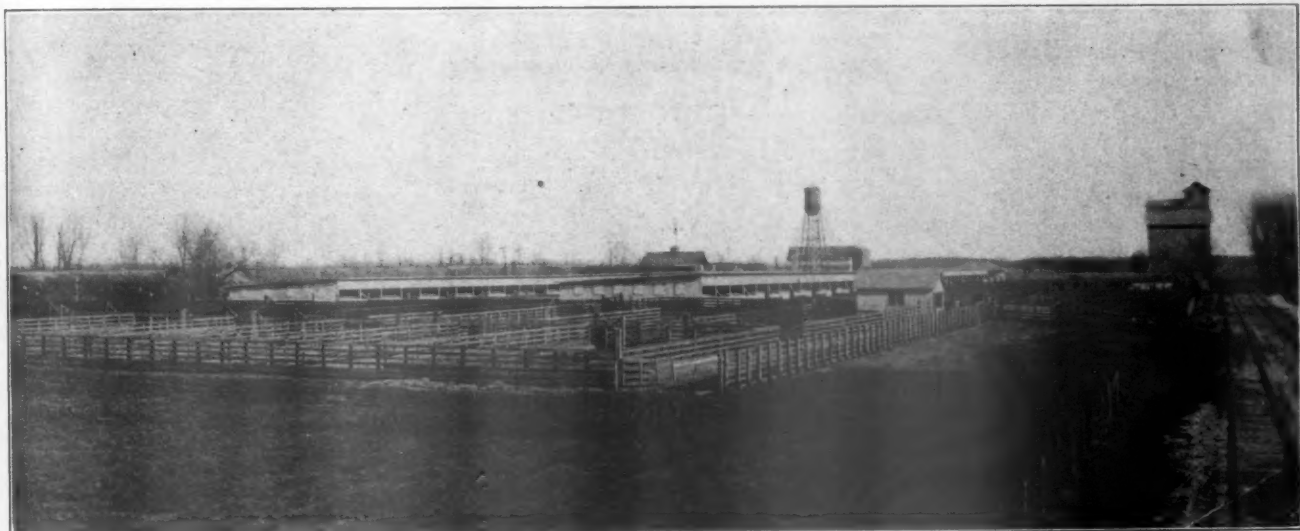
By Our Boston Correspondent

Following weeks of almost feverish activity, Eastern wool markets are showing a little hesitation. This is but another illustration of how much stress is being laid on the Government wool auctions by the trade. Partly owing to the poorer character of the bulk of recent offerings, and partly to other reasons, such as the financial situation, the demand for goods, and the possibility of increasing importations of foreign wool, manufacturers have shown less eagerness for wool, unless it could be obtained on the basis of the Government minimum. Occasional lots of desirable wools have been selling in re-

tories. This was particularly noticeable at the sale of May 23, when inferior wools, largely New Mexican and similar, predominated. It now looks as though the June sales would clean up pretty closely all the desirable Territory and fleece wools held by the Government, and that the promise to suspend sales during the summer of wools that might possibly compete with the new domestic clip, would not be as costly as at one time was feared.

It is not alone in the lower level of prices realized that the later May auctions have been of a somewhat disappointing character. In the earlier sales

percentage of withdrawals was somewhat smaller than on the other grades. These wools were mostly of the clothing type, though a few lots of staple wool were included. They sold at fairly good prices, as the average quality was better than the other clothing wools offered on the same day. Altogether, the course of the recent auctions has given the more pessimistic members of the trade another chance to air their wet blankets. However, the way that the American Woolen Company, Charles J. Webb & Company, and others have been buying inferior and shabby wools, as well as the



New Sheep Feeding Station at West Chicago, Owned by Western Sheepmen

cent sales at a small premium over the official limits, but in the main buyers have been keeping as close to the mark as possible.

Half-blood staple wools have been attracting more attention than other grades, though at the more recent sales, buyers have been showing increasing interest in the better grades of three-eighths-blood wools, both staple and clothing. Stocks of fine staple Territory wools and fine delaine fleeces in the hands of the Government are practically exhausted, and this leaves the bulk of the offerings of inferior types, whether fleeces or Terri-

for the month, especially of Territories, nearly all of the offerings were taken, the percentage of withdrawals at some of the sales being very small. At the last series in Boston, May 19 to 23, the withdrawals were respectively 22 per cent, 57 per cent, 66½ percent, 50 per cent and 23½ per cent. Of the above the first and last were domestic greasy wool, the second and third scoured wool and the fourth foreign wools of various kinds.

Included in the catalogue of the sale of May 23 was 3,538,000 pounds of Oregon, Washington and Idaho wool, stored in Portland, Oregon, on which the

better offerings, shows that the market is far from an impasse.

Another thing pointing to the latter conclusion is the high prices that are still being paid at various points in the West for choice clips, and the generally high average of recent operations. It does not take a very keen observer to note that prices are getting nearly up to the danger line. Some of the local wool houses regard the present level as altogether too high, and say that they fail to see how there can be a profit, except for the few clips that run largely to staple. Fine staple and half-blood staple wools have been

in demand all the spring, and these wools are likely to be in demand for some time, but when these grades are taken out of the clips, what can be done with the remainder? This is the dealers' problem, and a most perplexing one it is.

For instance, two clips were bought in Montana by a Chicago house during the last days of May, at 60 cents. This means a clean cost of fully \$1.75 laid down here. These particular clips run to fine medium staple and clothing. As nothing in the sale of May 23 sold at over \$1.56 clean, and only two lots of half-blood staple at that figure, it must be concluded that some one is taking long chances. Other sales in Montana have been 55 to 57½ cents, and in Wyoming 50 to 53 cents, with an occasional clip at 54 cents. The Cleveland mills are reported to have bought one clip at 55 cents.

In the Soda Springs district, sales have been made at 52 to 52½ cents, and in Eastern Idaho, from Pocatello to the Montana line, at 48 to 52 cents. In the Salmon River district of Idaho, 52 cents has been paid with some growers holding for 55 cents. Good fine to fine medium clips, with a fair percentage of staple, are costing \$1.60 to \$1.65, clean landed cost, \$1.60 having been established for about everything, except a few choice Montana clips. At this figure, the staple out of the clips would have to be sold at \$1.80 to \$1.85 clean to let the buyers out whole. No wools of this grade have been sold at any of the Government sales for many weeks, so that the only way to arrive at comparative results is by studying the best Australian super combing wools.

At the sale of May 12, some lots of choice Australian combing and warp wools, 64s and up and 70s, brought \$1.80 to \$2.00 clean. Allowing for the difference in skirting, this would place the relative value of Territory staple wool at considerably under the value named above, \$1.80 to \$1.85 clean. Of course everything depends on the future course of the goods market. The policy of the American Woolen Company has already been officially out-

lined as large sales and moderate profits. In order to do this it is necessary to have an adequate supply of wool at reasonable cost. By no process of reasoning can this be made to fit in with the idea of extreme prices for the new domestic clip. Wages are already on a basis considerably above the war rates, manufacturers having been hit both on the hours of labor and the wages paid. These things tend to greatly increase manufacturing costs, when competition abroad threatens to bar American manufacturers unless they undersell their competitors.

June is to be an active month in auction circles, with ten army sales and one navy sale in Boston, a Territory wool sale at Portland, Oregon, and one or more carpet wool sales at Philadelphia. Owing to the growing difficulty

Important

Send us one cent per head on each lamb you docked to be devoted to a campaign to encourage the use of lamb throughout the country. Some of our leading sheepmen have done this already.

of getting together attractive lots of certain grades there is a possibility that one of the Boston sales will be cut out, though no official announcement has yet been made. With the exception of a few lots of low and inferior shabby wools, the Philadelphia market is bare of Government wools of other than carpet types, and it has been officially announced that no more sales of other than carpet wools are to be held in that city.

One of the most important developments of the month has been the announcement that the unfinished contract between the British government and the United States for the shipment of 300,000 bales of Australian wools to this country, partially completed at the time the Armistice was signed, has finally been abrogated through the efforts

of Albert W. Elliott, chief of the Wool, Tops and Yarn branch of the Quartermaster Corps, who has been in London for a month past. It has also been reported from Washington that Mr. Elliott has been authorized to sell to the continent something like 35,000,000 pounds of low South American wools now the property of the Government, and for which American mills have no manufacturing need.

Keen interest is felt in both these matters by wool men everywhere, as they undoubtedly will have an important bearing on the new domestic clip. Out of the 300,000 bales covered by the contract, which has finally been abrogated, 98,000 bales were shipped to this country, the last shipment being made as late as May 12. This removes practically 202,000 bales, or about 70,000,000 pounds, from direct competition with domestic wools, something always considered of prime importance hitherto. Added to the 35,000,000 pounds authorized sold on the continent, over 100,000,000 pounds of wool are accounted for that will not be in direct competition for the present.

It is not yet known when American buying will be allowed at the London wool sales, certainly not at the June series, according to the latest advices. When this does happen, some wool will probably be brought in to take the place of the 200,000 bales cancelled, but this will be slow, owing to the high prices that have prevailed in London for wools of the American type. Out of the 98,000 bales of Australian wool mentioned above, 47,115 pounds have already arrived in this country, and in part have gone to swell the possible offerings. This total included 25,600 bales New Zealand crossbreds, 15,815 bales Melbourne crossbreds, and 5,700 bales Merinos. Some of the Australian crossbreds have already been sold, but none of the New Zealand crossbreds have yet been offered.

While Eastern wool houses are showing great interest in the new domestic clips, and are paying much higher prices therefor than were contemplated earlier in the season, they

are also devoting much attention to the problems connected with the importation of desirable wools from South America and South Africa. Business with the River Platte markets is expected to be stimulated by the announcement that the Transportation Department of the Boston Wool Trade Association has obtained a promise that the Shipping Board will allocate five steamers for the establishment of a regular steamship line between Boston and the River Platte. Direct communication has hitherto been irregular and uncertain, and it is hoped that this will be of great benefit to wool importers.

May 15, it was estimated that fully 80,000 bales belonging to American buyers were awaiting shipment in the

domestic clip, some being naturally operative on one side and some on the other. Outside of the Territory wool sections, where operations are well forward, the end of May finds more interest and a constantly increasing volume of business being done. Boston and Philadelphia houses are reported to be buying freely in Texas on the basis of \$1.30 to \$1.35 clean landed cost for choice twelve-months' clips.

Sale conditions are not as well forward in the fleece wool sections as farther West. At the end of the month there was considerable activity in Ohio, Michigan, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Indiana. Buyers have been forced to advance their limits, and are paying higher prices than were willing to outline at the opening of the

ers are a little more cautious than they were three or four weeks ago. Predictions are being made here to the effect that prices have gone as high as they are likely to, though this is by no means certain. More talk of possible consignments is being heard, as growers have advanced their selling prices to such a pitch that buyers may find it advisable to let them own their wool for a while longer. On the other hand, these high prices make the advances that must be made on such consignments a doubtful speculation to some consignment houses, though it may well be doubted whether any house will refuse to accept consignments of really desirable wool. Inferior and shabby wools, the usual "tailenders" of the wool season, will not be wanted,



A Few of Laidlaw & Brookie's Panamas for the Salt Lake Sale

Buenos Aires market, and that not over 40 per cent of the Argentine clip had been sold.

Recent advices from the Cape indicate that the shipping situation has been greatly improved, and that vessel room is now fairly plentiful, so much so that at times shipping agents are "hawking" space around the market. The season for the best combing wools is now about over in Cape markets, but there is enough scoured and greasy clothing wools available to keep up the interest of buyers. It will thus be seen that importations of wool from both the above sources are likely to show substantial increase in the near future, unless Congress should see fit to place a prohibitive tariff on such imports.

All these factors are having their due effect on the marketing of the new

season. In Ohio, buyers are paying 52 to 55 cents for medium clips and up to 60 cents for delaine clips.

Closings of the May series of the London wool auctions were somewhat irregular, though the best combing wools continued to sell freely, with a further advance over the official issue prices. Compared with the closing of the previous series, best combing wools were 10 to 15 per cent higher, average combing 10 per cent higher, Merino pieces 5 per cent lower, short faulty Merinos 10 per cent lower, fine crossbreds 5 to 10 per cent higher, medium and coarse crossbreds 5 per cent higher, and short faulty wools, greasy and scoureds, 10 per cent lower.

Summing up the domestic situation, it may be said in a general way that it is still a sellers' market, though buy-

ers are a little more cautious than they were three or four weeks ago.

New Territory wools are beginning to arrive here, and a few scattering lots have been sold, though no business of importance has been put through as yet. As soon as staple Territory wools are available in quantity, mill buyers are expected to show interest, as this class of wool is what is wanted at the moment. There is every likelihood of a renewal of the buying in the West, if manufacturers show a satisfactory attitude towards the new wools.

10-DOLLAR IDAHO LAMBS.

W. B. Lund of American Falls, Idaho, has sold a band of February lambs at 10 dollars delivered at the railroad early in July.

Fourth Annual Ram Sale

Under Direction of National Wool Growers Association, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29, 1919

ENTRIES CLOSED.

RAMBOUILLETS

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 150 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 200 Rambouillet Yearling Ewes.
 Consigned by C. N. Stillman, Sigurd, Utah.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Hobbs & Gillette, Castleford, Ida.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 75 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
 12 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 Consigned by Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.
 150 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 24 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by University of Illinois.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by A. Wood & Sons, Saline, Mich.
 24 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Quealy Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Wash.
 12 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 20 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 30 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. W. Pendleton, Parawan, Utah.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. E. Smith L. & S. Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 75 Delaine Range Rams.

COTSWOLDS

Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son, Monroe, Utah.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 25 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Imported by H. L. Finch.
 15 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 15 Cotswold Stud Ewes.
 50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.
 3 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 20 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Consigned by R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Canada.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 Consigned by A. N. Murdock, Sugar City, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.

CORRIEDALES

Consigned by U. S. Bureau Animal Industry.
 15 Corriedale Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Co.
 10 Corriedale Stud Rams.

HAMPSHIRE

Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Spring, Ida.
 15 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 50 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 75 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 70 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 120 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 125 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 10 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 100 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
 50 Hampshire Yearling Rams.
 Consigned by J. J. Craner, Corinne, Utah.
 100 Yearling Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.
 50 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Imported by Robt. Blastock, Donerail, Ky.
 15 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Ida.
 100 Hampshire Yearling Rams.
 Consigned by I. T. Edwards, Kimberly, Ida.
 8 Hampshire Stud Rams.

LINCOLNS

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 25 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 25 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 100 Lincoln Range Rams.
 Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 75 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.
 20 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.
 8 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 20 Lincoln Range Rams.
 Consigned by R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Canada.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 Consigned by J. M. Johnson, Cambridge, Ida.
 50 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Canada.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 20 Lincoln Stud Ewes.

OXFORDS

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Oxford Stud Rams.
 50 Oxford Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. M. Johnson, Cambridge, Ida.
 50 Oxford Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. G. Berry, Boise, Ida.
 30 Oxford Yearling Rams.

SHROPSHIRE

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Shropshire Stud Rams.
 50 Shropshire Yearling Range Rams.

CROSSBRED RAMS

Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 100 Lincoln Rambouillet Rams.
 Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Ida.
 25 Lincoln Rambouillet Rams.
 Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.
 25 1/2-blood Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
 25 1/2-blood Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 25 Crossbred Devon Rams.
 25 Crossbred Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
 10 Panama Stud Rams.
 75 Panama Range Rams.

MAY WEATHER ON THE WESTERN RANGES

By J. Cecil Alter, Meteorologist. (Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Reports)

May was a very favorable month generally in the Western plateau and mountain states. The grasses and browse made a good early start nearly every where, and both sheep and cattle picked up promptly, remaining in good condition generally through the rest of the month. Stock are thus making their way to the summer ranges in unusually good condition in most areas.

There were few losses due to exposure, of either shorn sheep or young lambs; in fact young lambs and calves did very well as a general rule. Range

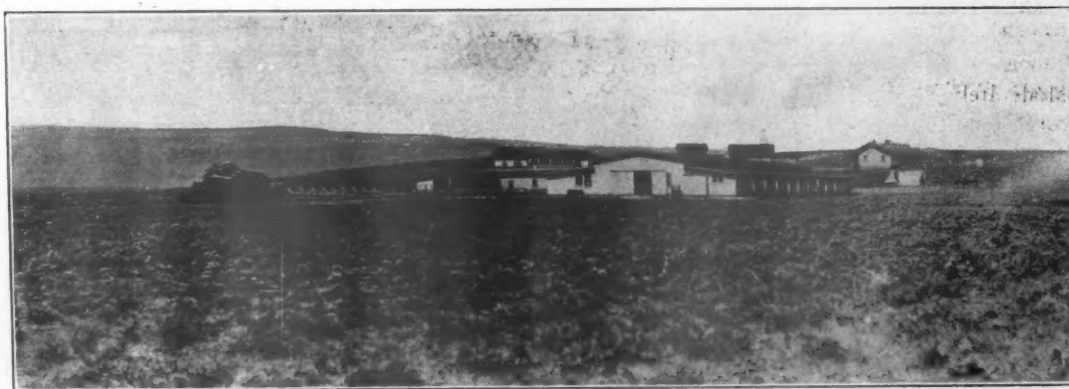
brought on the forage on the winter and spring ranges nicely. However, in parts of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, and locally elsewhere, moisture is still needed to bring on the grass.

The first cutting of alfalfa has spread into parts of Utah and Idaho, fairly good crops being secured, though there was some frost injury in these and other states during the first week, and again right at the close of the month.

Utah—Frost did some damage to alfalfa in the first decade, and the closing days; and drought and hot weather caused some depreciation of the range in second and third weeks, though the cattle and sheep continued in fair to excellent condition with feed and water abundant. Ranges were greatly improved by general showers near the

some from cool weather, but the warmth thereafter was highly advantageous for hay making, and to young stock. The lower ranges suffered considerably for lack of moisture. A heavy movement of stock to summer ranges continued, new forage being generally ample. Lambing and shearing progressed with little difficulty, being practically completed by the end of the month, with all stock in good condition. The lower ranges are still dry, but higher ranges are excellent generally.

Montana—Abnormally hot, and continued dry weather late in the month dried up the ranges and water holes extensively, but rains and cool weather in the closing days improved the situation materially. A satisfactory lamb-



The Government Sheep Experimental Farm, Dubois, Idaho

lambs in the most northerly districts was practically terminated, but spring shearing continues fairly generally in Montana, Wyoming, and in the more elevated parts of other states.

Droughty conditions during the middle weeks of the month, which were rather general, caused some depreciation in the lower ranges in many places, especially east of the continental divide, but the general rains right at the close of the month were highly beneficial, particularly west of the Rocky Mountains where they were heaviest.

The higher mountains are still under more or less snow, but the intermediate ranges are generally providing abundant feed; in fact in Arizona, and locally elsewhere, the rains have

close of the month. The first cutting of alfalfa was beginning locally. Some sheep shearing continued in the mountains. Losses this month have been slight.

Nevada—Warm weather caused rapid growth of range grasses except in portions of Elko County, and a few other localities where rainfall was insufficient. Condition of cattle and sheep reported good, except cattle are thinner than usual in Lander County. A large crop of lambs and a good wool clip are reported. At Tonopah, both range and stock conditions are above the average and ranges greatly benefited by recent rains.

Idaho—Alfalfa was somewhat frost-bitten in the first decade its growth being retarded; stock also suffered

ing season was concluded and shearing is in progress. The condition of cattle is generally good, and migration to mountain ranges is under way.

Wyoming—There were slight losses from exposure in spite of the cold and wet weather of the first decade. Thereafter the weather was highly favorable on young and shorn animals. The drought and hot weather later in the month caused unsatisfactory development of ranges, and rain is much needed. Lambing is about over in extreme southwest, and shearing is well under way over much of the state.

Colorado—Temperatures were above normal generally, and the storms were comparatively light and infrequent, these conditions being favorable for lambing and shearing operations, and

on all young stock. Ranges at the greater altitudes continue snow-covered, but at intermediate places they are satisfactory; lower down, however, the need for moisture is more or less grave.

Western Texas—No severe temperatures occurred, there being considerable warmth, which was favorable. Moderate to heavy rains were well distributed through the month, and range feed made steady advancement, with stock water ample everywhere. The live stock picked up rapidly early in the month, and continued in generally good condition thereafter.

New Mexico—Temperatures were moderately low at times, but it was sufficiently warm generally to favor a gradual improvement in the range, and thus live stock gained rapidly, and lambing continued under rather favorable circumstances.

Arizona—Moderately warm weather has been favorable generally to the range and stock. Droughty conditions in the middle weeks was felt in places, but copious showers in the last week were of great benefit, providing abundant grass and browse. And while the summer ranges have thus been rendered very inviting there has also been much feed spring up on the winter and spring feeding areas. Live stock generally are in very promising circumstances.

California—Warm weather is drying the valley pastures rapidly, but is improving the mountain ranges. Stock are going to the mountains in the best condition in years. Shearing is nearly finished, with the wool clip better than usual in quantity and quality.

AFFAIRS IN WYOMING.

Roscoe Wood.

May is lambing month for the Wyoming sheepman and upon the weather manufacturer is the shepherd dependent for remuneration for his year's labor. That uncertain factor seems to consider that the sheepman has had his share of trouble and contention with various obstacles from blizzards to war and this year is doing his level

best to help along the keeper of the flock. Better lambing weather on the range has not been known. Percentages are certain to be high. In some cases there are too many twins, but generally lambs are doing well. The latter part of the month was unusually warm for the time of year and in some sections it was becoming very dry when the last days of the month brought much needed rain and snow. The sheepman could not have made the weather better to suit his business.

June is the shearing month in central Wyoming, and crews are already busy with the blades, as machines are comparatively scarce and unpopular in these parts. Clips already in the sack are showing choice condition, strong staple and good quality. There is



A Hobbs & Gillette Ram for the Salt Lake Sale every reason why the 1919 clip in this state should be the best average clip in the last decade. Buyers are numerous, with consignment men seeking what pickings they can get. A sizable percentage of the clip was contracted before shearing, while some who shored early have sold. A half-dollar looked big to many growers who were beginning to half believe all the bunk of the dealers and manufacturers about wool surplus and that wool prices must go back to pre-war levels long before those of any other commodity; but soon buyers exhibited their eagerness for wool by raising that bid a little. They have now got half way to the next mark; one of the largest clips in the state, that of the Swan Land &

Cattle Co., at Chugwater, commonly known as the Two-Bar, is reported contracted at 55 cents and a choice clip in the Buffalo country at the same figure. Most sales reported to date are between 50 and 55 cents. A choice large clip in this section went at 53 cents last week. Every indication points to stronger prices for some of the choice fine clips when they are actually in the bag.

Shearers have given little trouble this year, barring a few machine men. Early the price was 15 cents, but later shearing is bringing 17 cents, in both cases shearers paying for their board. These are practically last year's prices, even though the wool will not bring as much.

Grass is generally good, but there is plenty of stock to eat it. Cattle on the open range are especially numerous, and a dry summer, which seems not unlikely from all indications to date, will not tend to make big growth nor fat stock. The homesteader continues to push westward and to take up every available foot of land. As he comes with his plow and destroys the good native grasses the sheep pass on and disappear from their former grazing grounds. Their numbers in east central Wyoming are fast decreasing, and this coming fall will see many ewe bands forced to sell or move to other locations.

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO BUY MUTTON

L. L. Heller.

The American government entered the market recently for 3,570,000 pounds of fresh frozen mutton. The English government also was reported as being desirous of securing several million pounds. Unfortunately these orders came at a time when sheep were abnormally scarce and prices were consequently high and all bids were rejected. It is unfortunate that these demands did not arise last fall when the market was off. Even though the meat was not purchased the government's attitude in considering bids in encouraging to sheepmen for it indicates that

the old prejudice against this wholesome and very tasty meat is being battered down. The charge made that the soldiers objected to mutton whenever it was served seems not sustained. Most organizations never saw any mutton from the time they took the field until they were mustered out. They had no chance to express a preference for beef.

In the few camps around large packing centers where I understand the meat was served repeatedly the few objections were due to the frequency with which it was served. A few units seemed to get the meat almost exclusively while most of them received none at all.

The specifications for the government contract, so different from condi-

of hind shank to be separated from the muscles and removed at the stifle joint, tail to be removed, leaving one coccygeal segment on the carcass, kidney, kidney fat, skirts and blood colts from the neck to be removed, muscles on hind shank turned in, flanks folded closely and the saddle enclosed in cheese cloth or stockinette bag and securely and closely sewed in a burlap, net frozen weight (which will be a deduction of 1 pound per carcass from chilled weight) to be stencilled on the burlap together with Quartermaster Insignia and name of packer."

CO-OPERATIVE SHEEP HERDING.

Co-operative shipping of sheep to summer ranges was tried for the first

erating for several years to send their cattle to summer range, and the shipment of sheep co-operatively is due to increase, for there are many wool growers in Yakima and Benton counties who could profit by such an arrangement. G. N. A.

NEW MEXICO'S CONDITION FINE

"New Mexico's condition was never better than at the present time," was the statement of A. G. Seis of Albuquerque at the Kansas City stock yards May 21. "Range conditions are excellent, never better in that state, and the lamb crop is large, considering the number of ewes carried through the winter. Spring rains have insured excellent crops of hay and bulky feeds,



Some of J. K. Madsen's Ewes for the Salt Lake Sale

tions found on the American market caused lively scampering around in packing towns to collect information necessary to make intelligent bids. It would have required 78,000 sheep to fill the American government's contract which would have kept the biggest killing plant in Chicago busy sixteen days in slaughtering. The bids ran anywhere from 20.92 cents for frozen New Zealand stock in New York cold storage to 40.40 cents for spring lambs dressed according to specifications, which were:

"To be of good, fat and marketable quality, (exclusive of bucks) 45 to 65 pound range, carcasses to be trimmed with the necks cut off close to the body, shanks from forequarters to be cut off flush with the brisket, bone

time in Yakima valley, Washington, this year by a group of farmers whose bands are small and who have consequently been unable heretofore to give them the benefit of the range. The movement was started by Agriculturist Roy P. Bean of the U. S. Reclamation service, Benton County Agent Lee Lampson and Yakima County Agent J. N. Price, who arranged for inspection of the sheep and secured the co-operation of several owners. Eleven hundred ewes and their lambs assembled from Toppenish, Mabton, Prosser and Kennewick were shipped from Kennewick in May to Wilbur, Lincoln county. Thence the animals were driven to the Colville reservation. Farmers of the Tieton project of the Reclamation service have been co-op-

and will tend to cheapen the carrying expense on flocks." Mr. Seis is one of the big sheep feeders of the Southwest and handles thousands of sheep each year. It is his belief that there will be a large demand for feeding lambs this fall. C. M. P.

MANY LAMBS

One of our customers, C. M. Anderson of Rocky County, Nebraska, has some Shrops that have made a remarkable lamb production record. The first ewe to lamb produced twins. Every one of the next seven produced triplets or twenty-three lambs for the eight ewes. Who can beat that record?

J. H. TUBBS.

THE SHEEP SHEARER'S LAMENT

You smell to me, you darned old stinking ewe,

Exactly as these other woolies do.

I can't detect the slightest little diff

Between you and the others—sniff for sniff

You sheep are all the same. But some fool lamb

Whose judgment in my world ain't worth a damn

Can tell you in the dark from all the others

In this big gang of freshly-barbered mothers.

It isn't that I care about your smell
Or that it would advantage me to tell

One sheep from all the rest in this big herd.

But, man to sheep, I give my honest word,

It grovels me to know that in one way,
In what they've labeled "this enlightened day,"

Your silly lamb, as anyone can see,
Is that much more intelligent than me!

—STRICKLAND GILLILAN in Roycroft.

PREMIUM ON WOOLED LAMBS

Never before in trade history has the spread between woolled and shorn lambs been as wide as this season. Packers did everything in their power to discourage shearing, making no bones of the fact that they could use wool to advantage and were willing to pay for it. The gap between shorn and fleeced stuff was about \$4 per cwt. most of the time the latter selling to advantage while the former could not be moved. Even an inch of wool on a sheep's back gave it a standing and warranted paying a premium.

A \$13@14 market for shorn lambs inflicted heavy loss on shearers who put stuff in late. One Idaho concern is credited with losing about \$5 per head on a band of 12,000 wethers fed out under discouraging conditions, cost of feed advancing while prices at the

stockyards melted away. Shearing during March and April was uniformly unprofitable. Usually May witnesses a good market for shorn sheep and lambs, but this season the rule was reversed.

BUILDING A SILO

I made a pit silo five years ago and beyond any doubt it is a success. It never falls to pieces like a stave silo and it is much cheaper than the other silos. The most essential part is a good steep hill. I built mine for corn ensilage for dairy cows. I am growing corn now with which to fill the silo this fall. With this I am intending to feed a carload of sheep for early mutton. I have been told that one should be careful in feeding corn en-



Romneys In Kansas

silage to ewes just before lambing season. It cannot be beaten as green feed for winter when properly fed, but stock will bloat when overfed. Some French sheepmen give a pint of new milk as a positive remedy for alfalfa bloat. They assert that they have saved sheep with milk after they had fallen to the ground. I am watching prices of Rambouillets very closely. I will gladly send any information in regards to a pit silo on request.

C. G. COLLETT, Oregon.

EATING MORE LAMB.

I received in good condition the framed photograph of dressed lamb, and it has been placed in the leading shop of Roswell, New Mexico. It is a beautiful photograph and certainly is a pleasant reminder to those entering

the shop in doubt as to a preferable meat for the day. In co-operation with this shop I have started a local "eat-more-lamb" campaign in a small way and the increased consumption of lamb during the past few weeks has been beyond our expectations.

Sheepmen all over the state are wearing a smile as the prospects for good prices for wool and lambs were never more favorable. Growers are offering good ewes out of the shearing pens at \$10.00, with little demand, but with prospects of 40 to 50 cent wool at shearing time and offers being made for lambs (fall delivery) that will net the grower nearly \$7.00 a head. It appears that ewes a little later will bring a handsome price.

There would be a great deal of trading in ewes at present if it were not for tight money. Practically all lambs dropped are being saved, but the percentage of dry ewes due to severe weather conditions during the bucking season will probably be about 30 per cent throughout the state.

PRAGER MILLER, New Mexico.

BIG LAMB SALE.

J. E. Clinton of Boise, Idaho, recently sold to R. N. Stanfield of Weiser, 12,000 lambs at \$10 per head. These are February lambs out of crossbred ewes and sired by Hampshire rams. They were dropped in February and March, and all must be delivered before August 27th, at such times as the purchaser may desire. The sale takes the whole outfit, as no cuts are allowed. Of course these lambs are among the best raised in Idaho, but the price paid is excellent.

55 CENTS IN WYOMING

The Swan Land & Livestock Company of central Wyoming recently sold their large clip amounting to some 500,000 pounds to the Cleveland Worsted Company at 55 cents. This is the highest price yet paid for Wyoming wool. The clip runs largely to half blood.

Our Australian Letter

By R. H. Harrowell

It may be that your readers would be interested in a few statistics regarding the present situation in Australia.

Take the wheat situation first. The estimated total yield of the Commonwealth wheat harvest in 1918-19 is 40,000,000 bushels short of the yield for 1917-18. With the exception of West Australia and Tasmania the quarterly summary of statistics estimates a substantial drop in every state.

The decline expected in New South Wales is more than 50 per cent, from 37,843,000 to 18,000,000 bushels; in Victoria, from 37,737,000 to 24,596,000. South Australia's decline is estimated

tion has been supplied.

"The sale of 3,000,000 tons of wheat to the imperial government included over 1,000,000 tons of the 1915-16 pool. There is still 150,000 tons of wheat of this pool within Australia. Under the terms of the sale of the full parcel to the imperial government it is provided that the profits of the sale of all surplus wheat by the British government above the amount required for its own consumption are to be handed to the Australian pool. It is not known at present whether it is the intention of the imperial government to sell any portion of the 150,000 tons referred to. A cable message has already been dispatched asking if this amount repre-

May has called forth an official statement from the central wool committee from which I quote as follows:

"The intention of the imperial authorities is to auction about 80,000 bales of wool at the beginning of April, and approximately 140,000 bales at the beginning of May. The demand is expected to be very good at these first sales. The trade will not be able to obtain Australian or New Zealand wool outside the auctions, except at full issue prices, and therefore will be encouraged to buy at the auction sales.

These proposals will ensure that on the average the full market value will be obtained with a fair prospect of establishing prices on a remunerative



C. N. Stillman's Rams for the Salt Lake Sale

at 7,000,000 bushels, West Australia is expected to advance from 9,303,000 to 10,854,000 and Tasmania a matter of 25,000 bushels. Queensland, which produced a million bushels last year, has not yet furnished an estimate.

The complete figures for 1917-18 show that the average yield per acre of wheat throughout the Commonwealth was 11.8 bushels.

Your readers have already been acquainted with the fact that the wheat resources of Australia have been pooled and the whole crop has been handled by the federal government.

Just at present wheat growers generally are anxious to know definitely when the 1915-16 wheat pool will be terminated and the following informa-

sented in the first pool is to be used for home consumption or sold in the open market. When this information is received it may be possible for this portion of the total pool to be cleaned up, but it is difficult for the management to make definite payments in connection with any of the yearly pools until the whole of the wheat of that particular year is disposed of. As far as can be gathered there seems to be a reasonable certainty that from \$1.18 to \$1.19 will be netted from the sale of 1915-16 wheat, and if it finishes satisfactorily this price may be increased."

As regards wool the announcement of the intention of the imperial authorities to hold auction sales in April and

level. It must be appreciated, however, that with wool from all other sources, except Australia and New Zealand, entering the English market freely, it is impossible to guarantee that stabilization arrangement will prove absolutely effective, if competing countries arrive at the conclusion that wool is in excessive supply, and that it will suit them to force the sale at prices well below Australian reserves.

If such developments should occur in the future, the imperial authorities, after consultation with the central wool committee, as representing the Commonwealth government, will decide as to the wisdom of meeting market conditions, always providing these

truly reflect the state of the industry in Great Britain and the British dominions, in order to prevent certain classes of Australian wool from accumulating in stock and losing their place in the consuming market.

The existing contract between the British government and the Commonwealth government terminates on June 30, 1920. The basis of the agreement is that the Australian wool clip has been sold until that date at a flat rate of 31c per lb. of greasy wool, plus 50 per cent of profits resulting from the sale of wool for civilian purposes. It is, therefore, the duty of the central wool committee to protect the Australian woolgrowers in any re-sale, in order that the final dividend over the flat rate may reach the maximum amount."

It is interesting to note that when next year's clip has been handled approximately \$800,000,000 will have passed through the central wool committee.

A matter which is having a very vital influence on the progress of Australia, from a pastoral and farming, as well as industrial point of view, is taxation. We have to support six state parliaments and a federal government—and they are all scrambling for revenue—which creates a very serious outlook for a country with so small a population as Australia.

According to the Commonwealth statistician the taxation levied in Australia in the year ended June 30, 1907, by Commonwealth and state governments was \$68,177,390, and in the year ended June 30, 1918, \$172,694,630, an increase of 153 per cent, while the population increased 18 per cent.

What the taxation really means is made plainer when it is considered per head of population. In 1907 Commonwealth taxation amounted to \$11.75, and state taxation to \$4.87 per head of population, a total of \$16.62. Just before the war commenced Commonwealth taxation had increased to \$17 per head of population, and state taxation to \$6.37, a total of \$23.50. For the year ended June 30, 1918, the total taxation of Australia by Common-

wealth and state was \$35 per head. The statisticians have prepared tables showing the purchasing power of money in regard to food, groceries, and housing accommodation. What \$4.37 would have purchased in 1907 required \$6.87 to purchase in 1918. Thus the taxation, \$16.67 per head, in 1907, in terms of the value of money in 1918 would have been \$25.25.

The war has, of course, saddled the Commonwealth with a huge debt the interest on which must be met out of revenue. During 1918-19 it is estimated that the following sums must be paid out of the consolidated revenue in respect of the war:

Interest on war loans.....	\$ 67,758,280
Sinking fund on war loans...	5,972,050



In the Big Hole Basin, Montana

War pensions	25,000,000
Repatriation	5,000,000
Other recurring war expenditure	504,265
Total.....	\$104,234,595

It is anticipated that this expenditure on account of the war will occur annually for many years. In considering these figures it must be borne in mind that the population of the Commonwealth is only about five million people. Its resources are no doubt vast, but all the same a very large proportion of the Commonwealth is unsuited for production—and for carrying population.

New Zealand is only a comparatively small country, but it is wonderfully productive, and the Imperial government have spent huge sums of money there for produce during the war.

A return recently prepared by the New Zealand Department of Imperial Supplies shows that the total amount paid to the producers by the department to date is \$446,857,000.

The meat in store on January 31 last for which space had not been allocated in overseas steamers amounted to 4,724,455 freight carcasses.

The number of bales of wool enroute to Great Britain was 48,577. The number of bales of greasy wool available for shipment on February 22 was 727,782, while the number of bales of scoured and slipe wool available for shipment was 99,869.

NO SCAB IN WASHINGTON.

Yakima woolgrowers went to the forest supervisors with a clean bill of health this spring, according to Dr. J. H. Martin of the state veterinary department, who late in May finished examination of Yakima flocks for scab. The department examined several hundred thousand sheep since they came from the ranges last fall, and no sign of the disease was found. G. N. A.

CHICAGO EATING MORE LAMB

While Eastern dressed mutton markets have been more or less demoralized, Chicago trade has stood up creditably, a clearance being effected weekly, while congestion was reported elsewhere. For some reason or other lamb consumption in Chicago is steadily increasing, especially among negroes, that population having been materially augmented during the war by migration from the South. J. E. P.

SHEEP FITTING DEMONSTRATION

At the University of Illinois Professor Coffey is giving a short course in fitting sheep for show and sale to all Illinois students that care to take it. Each applicant is required to bring ten sheep. The first one will be trimmed by Professor Coffey and the other nine will be fitted by the students under his directions.

FROM CENTRAL IDAHO.

Lambs are doing well here. Most of us small sheepmen had a hard time getting enough hay to get through the winter; also pasture is in big demand. I am herding part of mine along the lanes to help out.

We have formed a large "lamb pool" under the direction of the Farm Bureau. It is estimated to cost 10 cts per head to ship in the pool.

About all the small growers sold their wool early—we get 43 cts to 48½. Of course wool did not sell so well this year.

Quite a few sheep changed hands this spring; about \$20 for the ewe and lamb was the price, after shearing. The farmers that have sheep are hopeful and they will continue to raise sheep. Most of us raised 100 per cent lambs.

I bred a registered Rambouillet to my pure bred Lincolns. It makes a mighty good cross. We call them "Panamas."

We expect to start shipping through the "pool" in about 10 days—then make shipments each two weeks.

I enjoy the "Wool Grower". It has helped me a great deal, as I have only been raising sheep for 2 years. I have induced a few others to subscribe and feel very strongly that every sheepman, whether large or small, should subscribe.

The Dairymen have \$750,000 in their National Dairy Council to spend in publicity work to increase dairy products consumption.

If we would stand together like they do the lamb and mutton sales could be increased 100 per cent in a few years.

H. E. WALKER.

WILL NOT IMPORT WOOL.

Just shortly before the close of the war our Government had entered into an agreement with Great Britain, by which we were to purchase 300,000 bales of Australian wool, amounting to about 100,000,000 lbs. When the committee went to Washington representing the National Wool Growers

Association, it strongly represented to the Government that the contract for the importation of this wool be annulled and that the Government use every possible effort to sell some of the wool which it had already imported, to Continental European countries that seemed to be in immediate need of wool.

Some Australian wool had already been loaded at the date of the Armistice, and arrangements had been made to load some of the balance, so that in all out of the 300,000 bales that had been purchased, about 98,000 bales had been loaded or space arranged for.

We are now glad to announce that through the efforts of Albert Elliot, who has recently been in Europe rep-

war ceased, the civilian demand reverted to finer wools, and hence left a large stock of coarse wools on the market, 35,000,000 pounds of which have now been disposed of.

SCOURING WOOL.

Again the question of scouring wool on the range has been brought to our attention. As we have previously stated, we do not believe that scouring our wool on the range will result in netting the grower any more money for his product, nor will it make him any better off in getting a market for his wool.

Before the manufacturer scours his wool, he first gets an order for the



Some of Chas. Howland's Hampshires

resenting the Government in wool matters, it has been agreed that 202,000 bales of the Australian wool will not be imported to this country, and has been returned to the British Government under private arrangements. We understand also that Mr. Elliot has closed a deal with European countries by which he has sold them 35,000,000 pounds of quarter-blood wool which our Government had imported from the Argentine during the war. These two transactions will remove from this country 100,000,000 pounds of wool, and will bring our stocks more nearly to a normal basis. During the war the Government demand was for cross-bred wools, but when

goods to be made from that wool, and the scouring that he does depends somewhat upon the character of goods to be manufactured. Also, all of our best wools are blended and sorted before they are scoured. The blending is a very important process, which means the uniting into the same top of wools from the different sections of the country, either to produce a certain given character of yarn, or to produce the yarn at a minimum of cost. For instance, the blend might be made up by mixing, before the wool was scoured, wools grown in Montana, in Australia, in Montevideo, or Ohio. Each of these wools would possess some requisite which the manufacturer

felt necessary to produce a certain blend of goods. All of this sorting and blending and grading must be done before the wool is scoured. Hence, where a manufacturer buys scoured wool, he must take it as it is, and can only use it for such purposes as it is suited for; whereas, had he possessed the same wool not scoured, the range of uses to which he might have put it would have been immeasurably larger, and he then could have scoured it exactly as he wanted it.

Some mills desire their wools scoured in a certain fluid, while others want them scoured in a different manner, and all mills as a rule desire to use freshly scoured wool. That is, wool that has just been scoured as a rule works better than wools that have been scoured weeks or months previously. Most wool manufacturers buy their wool in the grease, so that they can scour it when and in what manner they please.

Of course there are a few mills, generally the small ones, and frequently those manufacturing inferior qualities of goods which are mixed with cotton and shoddy, that can and do buy scoured wools. Of course these mills as a rule pay low prices.

Those interested in promoting scouring plants, urge the saving in freight as an argument why wool should be scoured. Investigation, however, shows that there is very little, if any, saving in the freight on scoured wool, when one considers that you can only load about 10,000 pounds of scoured wool to the car, and that the rate on scoured wool is much higher than on greasy wool. Then, you would also have to figure the increased cost of buying in the range country the materials necessary for scouring and the increased cost of the freight on the by-products of the scouring plant, if any were to be shipped. When these features are taken into consideration, the possibility of saving money by scouring plant if any were to be shipped. When these features are taken into consideration, the possibility of saving money by scouring wool on the range becomes very limited.

Promoters are also prone to argue that the saving of by-products will return an immense profit to the grower. While the products of a wool-scouring plant have some value, as a rule the value is not greater than the cost of saving them. In fact, up until the war started, we think there were not in the United States more than two or three scouring plants that thought it worth while to recover and save their by-products, and we are satisfied that when we return again to normal conditions, the value of these by-products will be so low and the expense of recovering them so high that it would not be a sound business proposition to save them.

While the war gave scoured wool some standing, because of the scarcity of greasy wool, yet it is the writer's opinion that the man who scours his wool on the range and then attempts to market it, will find that he will actually lose money instead of making money. This has been the experience of practically all scouring plants that have attempted to operate in the Western country, and they have been many. In times gone by, scouring plants have been established in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming, and so far as the writer knows of only one out of all these plants still remains in operation, and it is now operated by men who go out and buy wool and scour it for certain mills. Of course, in California and Oregon, where they have some mills, and where pulled wool is available, some scouring is still done, but so far as the writer knows, it has been abandoned in the range country.

CHANGES IN SHEEP BREEDING.

The third greatest wool producing country in the world is the Argentine Republic. While various reports show its sheep first increasing, then decreasing in number, it is probable that her flocks are like our own—about stationary. They number about 43,000,000 head. The United States imports more wool from the Argentine than any other country. However, year by year

the Argentine wool has grown coarser, so that today more than 90 per cent of it is graded as crossbred and probably 75 per cent would grade as quarter blood or lower. Years ago the sheep of the Argentine were all Merinos, a good many of them on the Australian type. However, as the export trade in meats developed with Great Britain the Argentine sheepman began breeding a larger sheep to meet the demand for mutton. This brought about the importation of Lincoln and Leicester rams in very large number, both from New Zealand and Great Britain. For years and years these two types of rams were used first on the Merino ewes, then on the crossbred, until the bulk of the sheep in the Argentine contained from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ coarse wool blood. In recent years Romneys have gone to the Argentine in large numbers, but the Lincoln still predominates. The results of this intrusion of coarse wool blood has given the Argentine the coarsest wool of any great sheep country, as well as the greatest carcass of mutton. These wethers dress up to 100 pounds and are quoted on the Argentine market up to \$15 per head at the present time. While this mutton would be too fat for our market it is exported to Liverpool, where the English are very fond of it. The introduction of the Romney will not change the quality of the mutton or very little reduce its size—the Romney and the Lincoln producing meat of about the same quality. Strange as it may seem, the Argentine used very few black-faced rams, nor does it show any tendency to use them. Most of their sheep are run in rich bottom pastures, much adapted to the Lincoln and Romney, both requiring more than an average of feed. The Argentine has a few flocks of very excellent Rambouillets, but they are not increasing in number.

Through press dispatches, we are advised that shearers in the vicinity of Fossil, Wyoming, recently struck for 19c. Under previous contract the shearers in that section have been shearing at 17c.

PRIMITIVE MAN'S CLOTHING WOOL RECORD.

Since the day that Eve discovered that fig leaves would not wash, the human race have taken the coverings from animals and adapted them as their own. The sheep, goat, cow, etc., were esteemed by man in primitive times, not only for their meat, but partly on account of their skins being suitable—as skins—for clothing purposes. Sheep and goat skins were very suitable for use in the temperate zone where the warmth of the body maintained by such coverings was very welcome. It is hardly likely that the inhabitants of the torrid zone would want them, except, perhaps, those on the highest hills where cold winds blew then, as now, and snow was not unknown. It is supposed that for many decades skins furnished the clothing of mankind in general.

It is impossible to say whether the hair from these skins, or some vegetable fibre such as flax, was first made into yarn and then interlaced into cloth. It is considered by some that the Chinese were the first cloth-making people, using the thread of the silk worm for the weft and warp of the fabric. It is probable that the felting property of the wool of the sheep would be noticed, and cloth made by pounding thin sheets of the fibres into solid mats, and afterwards shaping them into garment form.

Again, Egypt is considered by many to have been the birth-place of many of the earlier textile arts, this conclusion being drawn from preserved specimens of cloth manufacture which are found enshrouding the Pharaohs and other ancient dead. The Egyptians were early manufacturers of linen, which material, on account of its coldness, fibre length, strength, and bleaching properties, was more favored than wool in that semi-tropical country. Wool was not unknown, but it took second place, or the story of woollen and worsted manufacture might have been quite different.

Historians tell very little about the domestication and development of the

sheep in early times. It can be deduced that selective sheep breeding came before wool manufacture. Skins would be valued, when worn whole, according to their size, softness, and whiteness. These properties would be looked for by prospective skin wearers. Hence, breeders would select rams and ewes for breeding purposes whose skins possessed these characteristics. It would be quickly discovered that successful breeding demanded the complete domestication of the sheep, which would then lead to fixing standard types and naming them according to the character of the original stock, the district in which they

interest shown in foreign wools, appear to us to have been almost anticipatory of the industrial development of the 19th century. Yet this work, immensely important as it has been to succeeding generations, was carried out solely for the benefit of its own age. However, it gave to subsequent generations of wool growers and users a foundation upon which to build, and brought this country not only into line, but a little ahead of Continental countries, at that time gripped with each other in war.

The advantage thus gained has not been thrown away. The 19th century testifies to the ingenuity of English



On Water In Utah

were reared, and the will of the shepherd when pairing.

Industrial Development.

About the year 1750 great interest was developed in both sheep and wool. Hand combing and hand loom weaving had probably reached the height of skill. The interest taken in wool production and manufacturing during the latter half of the 18th century, was but the prelude to the roar of the factory, which was to be the dominant note of the 19th century. The stock-taking and recording of the variety and number of sheep and other long-haired animals, the experiments of Bakewell and other successful sheep breeders, the establishment of flock books in the United Kingdom, and the

patentees, who, from crude methods many centuries old, evolved new and wonderful systems of manufacture. By wrestling with the forces of nature, and learning her secrets, by discovering new sources of power, harnessing the mechanical values found in the lever, cam, screw and crank, and finding out how to adapt iron, steel, tin, wood, etc., for rendering service, new methods of spinning and weaving were established, making it possible for one person to do what it previously took twenty or more persons to accomplish. Materials hitherto useless for textiles, and either burnt or made into paper, began to contribute largely to the comforts and luxuries of the human race. The never ceasing hand

manipulation previously exacted from the toiler, was done away with, and the power of coal, engines, spinning frames and looms substituted. This era of development coincided with the discovery of steam as a motive power, though it should be stated that important spinning inventions such as roller drafting and flyer spindles preceded it by one or two decades.

Up to 1860 the most important types of machines for woollen and worsted yarn spinning were produced, and while the principle of operation and general style of construction have been made, the industry, though using machines practically 60 years old, is not indifferent to their defects and limitations, and is always asking for improvements which will contribute to the production of yarns and cloths without faults and at less cost. The next important improvements will come from the application of science to the processes of yarn and fabric production. Until now progress has depended on the work of men of limited training and opportunities. Ex-

ceptional men by force of natural ability have solved great problems. The future calls for organized, not fragmentary, efforts to bring together the practical expert and the scientifically trained man blending their knowledge and experiences to evolve further improvements.

IN CALIFORNIA.

The sheep around Hayward, California went through the winter in fine condition, and with very little hay being fed, as there was green feed from November 1st on up to the last of April, which is something unusual for this section.

Shearing is all through with, and most of the wool is sold, but at a little less than last year. We received 43½¢ per pound, but could get 50¢ now. The ewes averaged 13 pounds per head, which I think is pretty good for range sheep. A big per cent of lambs were raised around here this year, even if experienced help was as scarce as hen's teeth. We raised around 125 per cent

and have sold the lambs in Oakland at \$9.00 per head, so things look more promising out this way for the sheepmen.

Well, this is all that is going on out here that I know you would publish.
CHESTER A. COOK.

SHEEP KILLING PARROTS IN NEW ZEALAND

A news dispatch from Wallington, N. Z., states that at a conference of sheep farmers in the district of Canterbury it was demanded that measures be taken for the suppression of carnivorous mountain parrots whose ravages are becoming serious.

WILL BUILD A SILO.

At the Government sheep farm near Duboise, Idaho, it is the intention to plant several acres of sunflowers and build a silo for them. This will be done at an altitude of around 6,000 feet, where no water is available for irrigation.

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS



America's Three Highest Priced Ewes Purchased by us at the Salt Lake Sale Last Year.

These ewes have produced 4 lambs by Big Chief, the highest priced ram at the 1917 Salt Lake Sale. We are breeding Choice Registered Rambouillets and aiming to reach perfection.

CLARK & COMPANY, Castleford, Twin Falls County, Idaho

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For over **twenty years** we have been using **high class imported rams** on foundation flocks purchased in their entirety, such as the **Duke** flock, the **Chilmark** flock and others smaller but good.

Today we **lead the United States** if not the world in our holdings of **Registered Hampshires**.

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For Season of 1919 we offer

700 Head of Cotswold Range Rams

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Also Stud Rams of Both Breeds

These are all extra well grown and are of superior quality.

Will also offer a few Cotswold Ewes



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The largest Pure Bred Registered Flock in North America, founded many years ago along improved lines, with the idea in view of producing a surplus of individuals that will work for the betterment of the breed throughout the flocks of the United States.

Milestones have been passed—history has been made, and new records established for the breed by this flock, but ever realizing "THE BEST" is none too good, our efforts are still being exerted to make "The Champion" of tomorrow a better sheep than "The Best" of today.

If you anticipate founding a flock—or if you are working to produce better individuals than you now own, we will be pleased to quote you prices on either sex, of the age you desire.

ROBT. S. BLASTOCK, Dept. Manager

WALNUT HALL
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We are breeding Registered Rambouillets of the type shown in these photos. Our rams are large with heavy, long, white wool. Certainly no Rambouillets are larger or more heavily wooled than ours. At the last Salt Lake Sale our pen of 25 range rams attracted universal attention and sold in one lot at \$180 per head, a remarkable price. **Wool and Mutton is our motto.**

**We offer for 1919—Rambouillet Stud
Rams, Range Rams and 100 Registered Year-
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NEW GRAZING LANDS

Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Acres

in Saint Louis County, Minnesota, available for sheep or stock ranch, is now offered by the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

This land has been held for retail purchasers only. It has recently been decided to offer for grazing purposes some very attractive tracts of good cutover land. Many of these tracts will include either lake frontage or streams running the year round, area of meadow and much more land which may be made available for meadow at a reasonable cost. This is the country where clover is a weed.

These lands are either reached by railroad or by good automobile roads; good shipping facilities to stockyards at South St. Paul and Chicago; woolen mills at Duluth making strenuous efforts for production of more wool in district tributary to Duluth; plenty of timber for constructing ample buildings for housing during winter.

We have the land. You have the livestock. Come and see the land and we will surely get together. In dealing with this office you are dealing first hand and not through agents.

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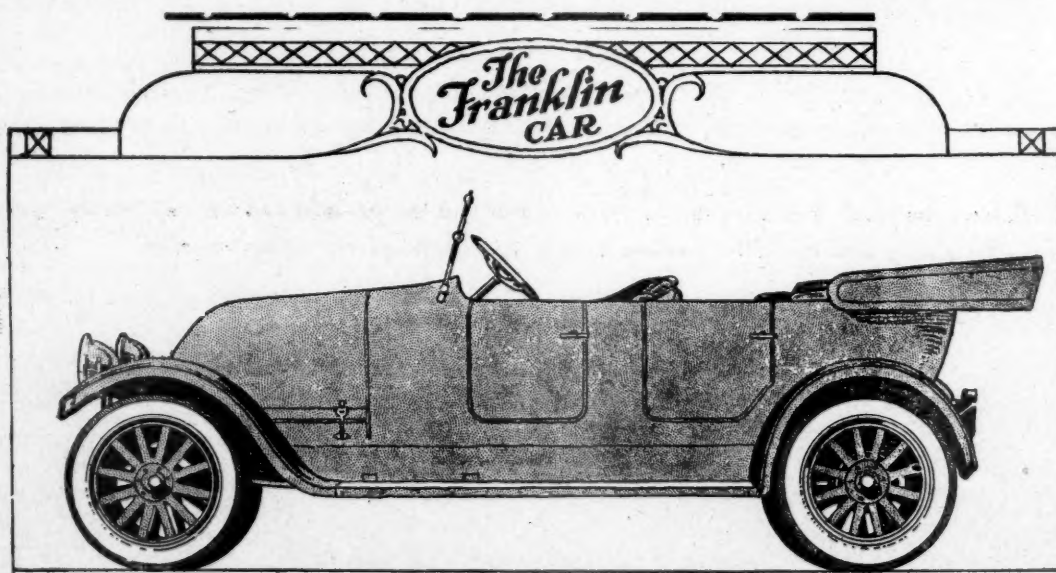
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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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EDITOR.....S. W. McCCLURE
Salt Lake City, Utah.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

F. A. ELLENWOOD.....Red Bluff, California
ROSCOE WOOD.....Douglas, Wyoming
J. E. POOLE.....Chicago, Illinois
HUGH SPROAT.....Boise, Idaho

OUR LAMB CAMPAIGN.

On another page will be found an appeal from President Hagenbarth for donations to help carry on our campaign for a wider use of lamb. We have asked for this financial assistance only after dozens of the best sheepmen in the West have advised us to pursue this course.

During 1919 our program calls for the expenditure of several thousand dollars to encourage the consumption of lamb. We have already spent part of this. We have employed Mr. Heller, a very competent expert, and placed him in charge of this work in Chicago. He has opened an office there, and is doing splendid work in co-operation with Prof. Coffey and some of the stockyards people and commission men, are all assisting, as well as county agents, and last but not least, the agricultural press. We appreciate this assistance greatly, but it is up to Western sheepmen to finance this campaign by special donation. The amount asked for is only one cent per head on each lamb docked. Every one can afford to pay this much, and you have the assurance of the National Wool Growers Association that not a cent will be wasted, and this money will be spent in a manner calculated to do the most good.

SCAB AND THE FARM FLOCK.

The spread of scabies among sheep

in the West is in most cases directly traceable to scab among the small flocks of 10 to 40 sheep owned by farmers. Many of these farmers who own a few sheep are not greatly concerned about scab, as it can do them but little damage. These sheep are allowed to pasture on the roadside or in poorly fenced pastures so that they may roam about at will infecting any sheep that may come within their territory. Sheep inspectors frequently miss these small flocks and their owner escapes the annual dipping, hence they too frequently become a source of scab infection for all the sheep within a large area of country. We believe that very nearly all of the scabies that has existed in Idaho during the past year originated in small farm flocks owned by careless farmers. Certainly, the farmer has a right to keep sheep and we want to encourage him to do so, but the ownership of sheep in a range sheep country carries with it the moral responsibility to keep these sheep off the public highway and absolutely free from scab. We believe that the County Agents in these Western states can render an excellent service in seeing that farmers keep their flocks clean.

CHANGE IN RULES.

The Railroad Administration has at last issued a new set of rules and regulations governing shipments of livestock that are supposed to be uniform throughout the country. Among the number is one fixing a uniform charge for bedding cars, which undoubtedly means sanding cars of one dollar for a single deck and one dollar and fifty cents for a double deck. Aside from the fact that such a charge is exorbitant, it is unfair to make any charge for sanding cars. This service was included in the rate for years and years, and now to make a special charge for it is simply a duplication. We believe that the actual cost of sanding a double deck car, including the cost of the sand, is not more than 25 cents, and if the shipper is to pay it, that sum would be ample. We have protested to the Interstate Commerce Commis-

sion against this charge and will ask for its abrogation.

Another new rule reduces the number of attendants allowed to accompany livestock shipments. Under the old rule, one man was allowed passage each way with two to five cars of sheep; two men with six to ten cars, and three men with over ten cars. Under the new rule, one man is allowed transportation each way with two to ten cars; two men with eleven to twenty cars, three men with twenty-one to thirty cars.

We shall not complain about this reduction in attendants, as it is a right that was much abused in certain parts of the country. Men were transported with livestock that were simply beating their way over the road, aided and abetted both by the shippers and the agents of the railroad companies. Before any attendant can accompany any shipment now, an affidavit must be made that he is actually employed to care for the stock. We think that is right.

AFTER ALL THE FUSS.

After all the great fuss made last year for the conservation of meats, the meatless days, and anti-eat campaigns now comes the Department of Agriculture and shows that in 1918 the people of the United States consumed an average of 22 pounds more meat than they did in 1917.

Early in the meat restriction campaign we talked with a high official of the Food Administration, who advised us that their investigations showed that the laboring men of the country were buying more meat than ever before while the country districts and the well to do people of the cities had greatly reduced consumption. We imagine that this view is about correct and it explains why lamb got hurt most. The more well to do class of people are the largest consumers of lamb and as they did limit their meat diet the consumption of lamb was consequently reduced.

Now another bomb shell comes from Europe. Mr. Hoover has recently is-

sued a statement to the press showing the decrease of livestock in Europe by reason of the war. The statement shows a ridiculously small reduction in livestock, especially in sheep. The reduction in sheep since the war began is placed at 8,600,000, or about the same reduction that would have taken place had no war existed.

A long time ago we reached the conclusion that much of the newspaper dope about the war was pure bombast, and that the man who did not read the papers was about as well informed about what was going on in Europe as the one who did read.

AT THE GOVERNMENT SHEEP FARM.

Three years ago the government flock of experimental sheep, consisting of about 1,000 head of Rambouillets, Corriedales and American crossbreds, was moved from Wyoming to an area of range land in Fremont County, Idaho. This land was withdrawn and designated for use for experimental sheep breeding. Buildings and sheds were erected and the place put in shape to do experimental range sheep breeding.

The government flock is handled under strictly range conditions and on as practical a basis as any sheepman handles his own business.

Late in May a number of Western men were invited to visit the plant at shearing time and witness the progress being made and see the different types of sheep shorn and the fleeces weighed and examined. Several parties availed themselves of this opportunity, and a very pleasant and instructive day was spent at Dubois.

We are not at liberty to report the result of experiments so far made. Such a report will come from the government in due time and be of pronounced value. But for the benefit of skeptical sheepmen who do not believe that range sheep can be made to shear over seven to eight pounds, we want to say that we saw crossbred yearling ewes bred and raised in Idaho and sired by Lincoln rams, and out of Ram-

bouillet ewes, that were shearing right around 13 pounds of as nice $\frac{3}{8}$ blood wool as was even spun in these United States. Further, we want to compliment the Bureau of Animal Industry on the practical and sensible men they have placed in charge of this farm and for the excellent character of the work being done. This farm is worthy of the support of all Western sheepmen, and it will prove of value to them a little later.

TREMENDOUS LAND RENTAL.

Not long ago the Blackfoot Indian Agency advertised for bids for the lease of 42 sections of summer grazing land on the reservation. The land in question can be used but 4 months per year, but is good grass land. Sheepmen competed for the land and it was finally taken by Pocatello sheepmen at 76 cents per acre per year. It is estimated that it will cost about \$1.25 to graze a ewe and her lamb on this land for four months. The parties that leased this land do not own any grazing lands, and winter their sheep in the Twin Falls country on hay and grain. It is our estimate that their cost for running a ewe a year is right close around \$12 per head. We do not believe that either the government or the state has a right to lease land in this manner, for such prices will inevitably extend to other leased lands and either bring distress to the lessee, or else make the cost of production so high that meat and wool would soar beyond the reach of all. A far better plan would have been for the government to have appraised the actual grazing values of these lands and then let them out to the men who ought to have them.

BETTER FEED LAMBS.

We hope that Western sheepmen living in states where alfalfa is abundant have decided to fatten their feeder lambs at home this year. The man who is to meet the increased expenses of the sheep business must begin to get out all there is in that business. If

there is any money in feeding lambs the producer is entitled to it. Professional feeders who buy the lambs, as well as all the feed, as a rule make money—the man who raises the sheep could make more. Those who fed lambs last winter made good money—as high as three dollars per head, and the market may repeat this winter. Idaho should feed not less than one-half million lambs each winter, but last year she fed less than 50,000. The states of Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Montana could well feed two million lambs more than they now handle. If we could take this number of feeder lambs off the big markets during the rush season every fall it would advance the price of the remaining lambs by one dollar per head.

One of the best ways of increasing lamb consumption in the West is by feeding lambs in that section so that local buyers can have access to fat lambs during the winter. Last winter local butchers that wanted to handle lamb could not do so because none was to be had in most Western states. Will you feed 1,000 head?

A NEW PAPER.

The American National Livestock Association has now started the publication of a monthly paper to be known as The Producer. Its pages will be devoted to fostering the cattle and hog interests, as well as the general livestock industry. It will be published under direction of Secretary Tomlinson, a clean, able man, who has done a large share to promote the well being of the stock industry. We urge every one of our readers to subscribe for The Producer. If they will send us \$1.00 we will have the paper sent to them. The first issue is out this month.

MAKING BOLSHEVIKI.

Recently the War Department announced that it had a surplus of around 150,000,000 pounds of meat which it proposed to turn back to the packers so that they could find a market for it. Forthwith, Senator Kenyon of Iowa

proposed an investigation of the packers, and the War Department, to show that they were in collusion to hold up the price of meats on the "poor consumer"—meaning "voter." This is what the press reports Senator Kenyon to have said:

"Those people who can afford to eat meat at all, would like to eat more, and folks who have been compelled to forego that article of diet by high prices would like to taste meat once more. Congress certainly should inquire which the war department is aiding, the packers in holding prices up, or the American consumer to bring prices down."

Senator Kenyon comes from Iowa, a state that markets more hogs than any other state in the Union. If the price of pork is high, it is so because the farmers of Iowa have received tremendous prices for their corn and fat hogs. We recall that Senator Kenyon was one of the men who helped to keep up the prices of hogs, but now when the hog is converted into meat, he wants the "poor consumer" to have it at a low price. If there is any senator in Congress who ought to keep quiet about the price of meat, it is Senator Kenyon. His state, Iowa, got more out of high priced cattle and hogs than the farmers of any other three states. We do not think that the price of meat is too high or has been too high—nor do we think that the Iowa farmer got too high a price for his cattle and hogs. We believe that the Iowa farmer was treated fairly as to meat prices, both by the Government and the packers, and since that is the case, they should see that their public men either speak the truth or else cease to speak officially. It is the publication of such statements as Senator Kenyon's that makes Bolsheviki, and the farmers of Iowa ought to stop it.

Senator Kenyon has been considered a very sensible man, but recently his name was mentioned for the presidency and since then he has become greatly interested in the "poor people."

Do not forget the fourth Annual Ram Sale.

OREGON WOOL SOLD

At the Oregon wool auction recently held at Pilot Rock, only a small quantity of wool was sold. The J. E. Smith Live Stock Company, and the Cunningham Sheep and Land Company were each offered 51½ cents for their Rambouillet wool, but did not accept it. K. G. Warner sold a fine clip for 50¼ cents, and a mixed lot belonging to John Gray sold at 50½ cents. The Ross Estate was offered 52¾ cents for some crossbred. This sale was an open auction sale.

Some yearling ewes have been sold at Pendleton, Ore., at \$12 per head.

SHIPPING TO SUMMER RANGE.

Shipments of Yakima valley, Washington, sheep over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to points near summer range were large this year, in spite of the fact that high rail rates and excellent feed along the lower levels formed a strong inducement to trail the animals to the feeding grounds. Many who formerly shipped to Leavenworth trailed all the way this spring, but shipments totaling 125 carloads, about, 43,750 sheep, were reported by the railroads up to June 1, when the movement ended.

G. N. A.

A GOOD REASON.

A prominent Rambouillet breeder complains to us that the Government only appraised his Rambouillet wool at 51c.

Of course we did not see the wool, but we have seen its owner buying stud rams, and judging from the type he has purchased, the appraisalment was very fair. When you see a man buying rams because they have heavy folds on the neck and because they have a dense, oily fleece, you cannot expect the wool to be appraised very high. Wrinkles, density, and excessive oil are danger signals which indicate short, high shrinking wool—always meaning—low grease price. The Rambouillet breeder who picks his rams,

first because they are big and robust, second, because they have long combing wool, as free as possible from oil, won't have much complaint when his wool is appraised. The amount of wool in a fleece is just in proportion to the length of the fiber. The Lincoln and Cotswold yield more wool per sheep than any other breed in the world, because the wool fiber is longer. A good Lincoln ewe should shear 14 pounds of wool that would shrink about 45 per cent and yield 7.7 pounds of clean wool. That represents the longest fiber. Then the Rambouillet that represents the shortest fiber should shear about 12 pounds of wool, shrinking 67 per cent, that means 3.96 pounds of clean wool per fleece,—almost 4 pounds. Thus, if Rambouillet wool was one inch longer, even though the fleece did not seem nearly so dense, the amount of clean wool it would yield would be much increased; so it would be worth more in the grease. In other words, a fleece of two-inch wool contains as much grease and dirt as a fleece of three-inch wool. Then, aside from the dirt, the longer and finer the fiber, the more it is worth.

SLAUGHTERERS FAVOR ROUND DRESSING OF LAMBS AND MUTTON

Washington, D. C.—War conditions with the resulting restrictions on wastes taught the American people many methods of introducing economies in business. When the food administration ruled that for the duration of the war all small stock should be sold plain, or "hog" dressed, many slaughterers welcomed the order because they realized that the practice of selling lambs, mutton, and veal with the caul fat on and pluck or haslet unremoved in addition to including a few extra pounds of wood in the form of backsets at carcass prices was nothing more than a wasteful trade custom which was being continued because it was difficult to get concrete action in opposition to it. No one individual likes to take the leadership in bringing about a change in trade customs or

practices because there are always certain reactionaries who oppose any suggestions relative to their business methods. The power granted the food administration under war emergency conditions enabled that branch of the government to order the cessation of the practice of caul dressing during the war and slaughterers and meat dealers have had an excellent opportunity to observe the benefits to be derived therefrom. It will be known that the practice of not removing the pluck and of spreading the caul over the carcass not only results in waste of edible fat but causes quicker deterioration of the meat. The use of wooden backsets necessitates that the retailers pay carcass prices for something which has no value whatever and as one slaughterer has stated, lambs with the pluck and back sets in and the caul on are worth three to four cents a pound less than lambs which have been round dressed. The rescinding of the order requiring small stock to be plain dressed has brought numerous requests to the Bureau of Markets from slaughterers and other representatives of the meat industry that this bureau urge all slaughterers and dealers in meats both wholesale and retail to continue the practice of round dressing. The federal government has no power to force slaughterers or dealers to dress small stock round (hog dressed) styles in lieu of caul dressing but both the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Animal Industry together with the United Master Butchers of America have gone on record as favoring the former style and the American Meat Packers Association through its secretary has requested the co-operation of its members in rendering effective for all time the observance of the practice of round dressing. Twenty-five members of this association not only expressed themselves as in favor of it but state that they will support it by not dressing any small stock caul dressed style. Four others state that while in favor of the round dressed style, competition might compel them to do some caul dressing. No report was received from any member as fa-

voring this latter practice. As the facts prove beyond a doubt that round dressing is the most economical method of preparing carcasses of small stock for sale, not only from the standpoint of labor involved but because of the waste eliminated, it appears obvious that all slaughterer and meat dealers should co-operate to continue this practice and to discourage the practice of caul dressing. The only argument which has been advocated in favor of caul dressing is that it is difficult to find market for plucks and caul fat. However, those who favor round dressing are working towards the establishment of a steady market demand at fair prices for the caul fat and the plucks and their efforts are meeting with success. All that is needed is the universal and hearty co-operation of all members of the trade, slaughterers, wholesalers and retailers, backed up by the consuming public.

WYOMING WOOL PRICES

The Donnell clip at Rawlins, Wyoming, has been sold to a Boston house at 53½ cents, while John W. Hay realized 52 cents for his 300,000 clip, at Rock Springs. Prices at Rawlins are ranging from 45 to 49 cents for lesser clips and poorer quality. Shearing is in progress in Carbon and Sweetwater counties. Silberman Brothers of Chicago, secured the Sherlock and Macfie clips at Lander, at 50 and 51 cents, respectively. Fine and fine mediums seem to be commanding a premium over the coarser wools in Wyoming at this time.

L. S.

DIPPED WOOL.

We have been asked why wool from sheep that have been dipped is worth less. It is our judgment that dipped wool should bring more in the grease than undipped wool, due solely to the fact that dipping washes the grease and dirt out of the wool and makes it of lighter shrinkage. And it also follows that dipped sheep shear less than undipped ones; so unless you actually get more money per pound for the

wool you are loser by dipping. Dipping, regardless of the dip used, does not ever improve the wool fiber. You can't wet wool without injuring it somewhat. But dipping will remove the ticks and a lot of grease and dirt from the fleece, and hence make it worth more per grease pound. We should not stand for dockage on dipped wool unless the wool was stained or burned in the dipping. It costs enough to dip sheep without having anything taken off the wool.

WOOL CONSUMPTION RETURNING TO NORMAL BASIS

Manufacturers used 11,000,000 pounds more wool during April than in March, 1919, the total being 45,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent in April, or an increase of 32 per cent over the amount used in March. The amount of wool consumed by manufacturers during April, 1918, was 70,700,000 pounds, grease equivalent, or 36 per cent more than in April of this year.

Increased consumption in April in connection with large holdings on March 31 indicate a rapid return to normal conditions, according to the Bureau of Markets, and confirm the optimistic views held by the trade as to future prospects.

The total amounts of wool used during April, 1919, by condition, according to the Bureau of Market's monthly wool consumption report as are follows: Grease wool, 31,200,648; scoured wool, 5,783,910; pulled wool, 2,175,387.

WANTS POSITION IN UTAH

I am taking the liberty to write to you for information, and I hope I am not imposing.

It is my desire to get in touch with some one in the sheep industry, in the southern part of the state if I can, that can use a man (married) that has never had any experience along that line. I would like to find a place where I can have my wife with me.

W. H. Lytton, 253 West 5th South St., Salt Lake City.

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International Motor Trucks



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A Motor Truck representing an investment in hauling equipment. The truck that does the work year in and year out at the lowest cost proves to be the best investment. Ask any owner of an International Motor Truck and he will tell you the International cuts the cost of hauling down to the lowest practical point.

We carry over \$40,000.00 stock of parts at all times. Behind this truck is a prestige of \$140,000,000 organization.

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Quality Products

are certain to give satisfaction when put to the test

"Hardware Brand" Harness, Saddles and Horse Collars

are Super-quality and are manufactured by us, expressly for the Inter-Mountain Trade. Insist on your Dealer furnishing you with them.

Salt Lake City, Utah

**The Salt Lake
Hardware Co.**

Pocatello, Idaho

Delaines

We offer for this season

100 Registered Delaine Yearling Rams.

20 Registered 2-year-old Rams and 200 unregistered Pure-bred Yearlings.

These are similar to our Rams that created so much favorable comment at the Salt Lake Sale last year. They carry heavy fleeces with plenty of oil and long white staple.

J. E. Smith
Livestock Co.

Pilot Rocks or Meacham.
Oregon.

RAMS FOR THE SALT LAKE

The Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association has been making a trip through the country for the inspection of rams to be offered at the Salt Lake sale. While he has not seen all the rams that will be offered, he has seen probably two-thirds of them. He desires to state that the rams to be offered this year as a whole are better than those offered at any previous sale. For the next sale, these rams indicate that the breeders have selected them with greater care, and have given them closer attention. The number of tail-end rams that will be offered this year will be very small, and the number of tops will be larger than ever.

At one stud breeder's we saw a pen of ten rams, and the writer picked six out of the ten that are equal to any rams that we have ever sold. This just indicates the character of sheep that may be expected at the forthcoming sale. When the breeders brought their ram lambs in last fall, they selected out the very top. These were wintered very carefully, and this spring the top was again selected, and it is this later top that will be offered at the Salt Lake sale.

On behalf of the National Wool Growers' Association we believe we can assure sheep breeders that this year's rams at the Salt Lake sale will average 25 per cent better than they have in previous years.

OVINE TRASH SELLS HIGH.

A high market for cull lambs and common sheep, especially if wearing

fleeces, has been a feature of the trade all winter. This is due to value of wool and by-product, a disposition on the part of retailers to handle common stuff, at the same time exacting stiff prices and preference for lean meats by foreigners and negroes. This demand is expected to make a healthy market for half-fat lambs all summer.

INCREASE IN ACTIVE WOOL MACHINERY.

Washington, D. C.—Wool machinery in operation on May 1 shows an increase of about 10 per cent compared with April 1 of this year, according to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, which reports that conditions are again approaching normal in the amount of wool machinery in operation.

Machinery used in making woolen yarns shows 83 per cent of cards and 83 per cent of spinning spindles in operation on May 1, compared with 73 and 72 per cent, respectively, on April 1. Active worsted machinery also shows increases with May 1 figures at 77 per cent for comb, and 74 per cent for spinning spindles, compared with 66 and 64 per cent, respectively, on April 1.

Sixty-four per cent of looms were in operation on May 1, against 53 per cent on April 1 and 46 per cent on March 1 of this year.

IN EASTERN OREGON.

Here in eastern Oregon wool is not selling very fast, and a good many of the clips are being consigned. At Pilot Rock they tried the open auction plan

Pure Bred Sheep Business

FOR SALE—One-half interest in an established and paying Stud Sheep Farm in Central Wyoming.

This is an exceptional opportunity for the right man.

Inquire of National Wool Grower.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

MONTANA RAMBOUILLETS FOR SALE

700 yearling Rambouillet rams; pure bred, but not registered; big boned, well wooled and range raised.

Also 300 yearling registered Rambouillet rams.

For particulars write Montana Livestock Commission Company, Rooms 3 and 4, Telephone Block, Dillon, Montana.

of bidding, but it did not work very well. Only two houses showed much interest, so only a little wool sold. I think 52½ is the highest yet paid.

We have a good lamb crop in eastern Oregon—a little more than average, I think; but we always lose a lot of fat lambs from some kind of stiffness just about the time they go into the mountains, so we may not get away with more than usual.

Yearling ewes after shearing have sold at around \$12.00, but there were not many of them, nor a very strong demand.

A few farsighted breeders are buying Rambouillet rams already, and they will be well cleaned up before fall.

C. X. JENES.

SUMMER SHEEP MARKET PROSPECTS

J. E. Poole

Efforts to commit members of the market talent to opinion concerning the probable course of the summer and fall sheep and lamb market finds the incommunicative clam loquacious by comparison.

"Want to pile up trouble for me, do you?" asked a trade leader. "If I suggest that feeders will sell lower, my Western friends will burden my mail with protest, but that is my honest opinion. Should I even hint that feeding stock should realize last season's prices, the cornbelters will open their vocal batteries, so please go away and let me alone."

That it is no time for prediction if the forecaster values his reputation, must be obvious. Cattle have had a slump of \$3@4 per cwt., the sheep and lambs market has declined nearly as much and nothing is in urgent demand by packers but hogs and neither beef nor mutton can be exported while every pound of cured meat or lard for which ship space is available, can be sold in Europe ahead of delivery. A \$20 market for hogs ought to create an outlet for the product of \$14 yearlings and \$18 spring lambs, especially as pelts are high and a hog yields no by-product to speak

of, yet fat cattle have been put on a \$13@15 basis and that market displays no virility. What feeders will do is a problem and the condition in which the Western lamb crop will be marketed is an uncertain factor. Montana and Wyoming have had dry weather and may market a crop of feeders, in which event fat lambs will have a distinct advantage and feeders be correspondingly penalized, but consensus of trade opinion is that feeders will be put in considerably lower than last season, as Iowa will not pursue the same buying tactics, both bankers and commission houses having decided to play the game safe, but adopting the Colorado policy. Feeder demand hinges to a large extent on summer grass conditions and grain prospects. Grass acreage has been reduced this year by an enormous wheat crop, but the aftermath will furnish a large quantity of feed. Corn acreage curtailment is probably 10 per cent compared with last year, owing to the enormous wheat area and as the labor situation has been relieved, by demobilization, corn belt farmers will be less concerned

A. J. KNOLLIN POCATELLO, IDAHO

Breeder of Pure Bred Live Stock

Established Flocks of Pure Bred Sheep—Rambouillets, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, Romneys.

Rams for 1919 Service for Sale.
Also a Few Ewes.

Also breeder of Belgian Horses and Berkshire Hogs

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(Early buyers get better selections)

Flockheaders and choice young ewes of the breed's best blood; chiefly MINTON. Also superior farmer's rams. We sell no lambs.

Pleased buyers in 31 states. Our GUARANTEE means much towards your protection and ultimate satisfaction.

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R. 8, Oakland, Illinois

SHEEP RANCH

For Sale, a fully equipped Sheep Ranch. Will sell with or without sheep. Located in the heart of a good range. Miles of good, free range in every direction from Ranch. Good water on Ranch and through the range for watering sheep or stock. Reason for selling is that it takes more capital than we have to run it. There are 280 acres of good hay land. Over 100 acres under cultivation.

For further particulars write to Gee & Mitchell, Mayfield, Michigan.

Lincolns--RAMS--Hampshires

I have for sale this season 350 Lincoln Range Rams both yearlings and lambs.

Also 350 Hampshire Range Rams.

I will sell a few Stud Rams and Ewes of each breed.

These are all extra good sheep sired by imported rams.

Chas. Howland
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

Idaho HAMPSHIRE

I have for sale 125 purebred, heavy-wooled and big-bodied Hampshire Ram Lambs—most of them sired by imported rams.

I also offer 90 Hampshire yearling rams of the same type and 200 Hampshire ewes. These sheep range in the Sawtooth mountains near Ketchum.

John R. Spencer
WENDELL, IDAHO

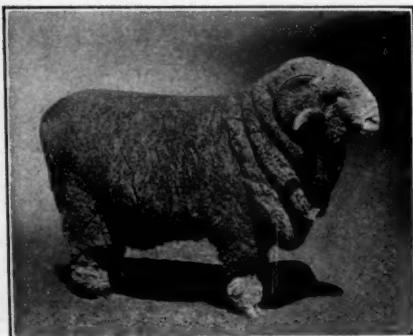
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Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
400 Rams for 1919.

regarding husking. But in any event a \$17@18 market for thin Western lambs is impossible, and if Omaha traders attempt to pull off that stunt they will encounter a snag. It will be far more satisfactory in the long run for the Western breeder to cash his thin lambs at prices that will enable corn-belt feeders to get a reasonable price for the finished product, than kill off one set of feeders each season as many of those who were under the necessity of using red ink during the season just closed when striking balances have burned their fingers and will either market grain this year or go back to cattle.

PURE BRED RAMBOUILLET RAMS

Large Smooth frames, from
Very Best Strains of this Country
and France. Immediate delivery.
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Registered Flock Headers

We are offering for 1919 300 head of Registered Rambouillet Rams, any one of which can be used as a Stud Ram, also 250 range Rams. This flock has taken most of the prizes and sweep stake prizes where they have been shown. Order early and get the best, in small or car lots. Call or write for information.

JOHN K. MADSEN

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH.

Cost of grain and roughage will have a decided bearing on the feeder situation, as a bumper crop of corn will be essential to putting prices materially lower and reasonable assurance of a high winter market will prompt farmers to crib and hold grain.

Every thin sheep or lamb the West can hold back for local winter feeding will stiffen the market. Colorado operators, who have practically created a union, will probably play the same game as last year, hence the importance of reducing the range season movement to the smallest possible volume. Colorado is already talking \$10 per cwt. for lambs on the range and Iowa feeders express the opinion that with a view to getting back some of the money recently dropped, they ought to buy thin lambs in Omaha at \$12. Stock cattle with quality will be high regardless of what else happens, and if Western lambs lost money recently, cattle in the feed lot have also been bad actors, so that no boycott on mutton finishing is possible. Give the cornbelter abundance of roughage, a good corn prospect, and a high summer lamb market, and he will buy a few chips merely to sit in at the game. If last year's amateurs balk, another set of tryos will take their place, and the regulars, always to be reckoned with, may be depended on to resume if prices look right. All signs point to good grass and grain crops east of Chicago, especially in Ohio and Indiana, where farmers have discovered that feeding Western sheep and lambs is requisite to restoring soil fertility. If the Western sheepman is able to avoid crowding the early market with thin lambs it is probable that good prices will be established.

Early Southern and California spring lambs realized \$18.50@19.50, prices that will not be maintained; but the fact must not be overlooked that wool and by-products never realized as much money before, a probability existing that everything wearing a fleece will be wanted. The Southern lamb crop, being 20 per cent heavier than last year, will furnish an effective tryout during June and July, but trade opin-

ion is that average prices will rule less than last year. Beef and mutton markets, divorced a year ago, when the government was making the price of beef, are again on speaking terms, while hogs have parted company with other branches of the trade. It is a unique situation with hogs far out of line, beef relatively low and all kinds of hides, skins and by-product realizing the highest prices in trade history. Many traders believe fat lambs will drop to a \$15 basis after the Western movement gets in motion, as present indications are that fat cattle will sell that way all summer, but fleece values must always be taken into consideration, the pelt market having been lifted to a high altitude for many moons. A 70c calf skin market with packer hides selling at 38@39c means that the carcass will carry a lighter share of the load than usual this season, unless packers ingeniously juggle with production cost figures.

Low spot of the Western lamb season is likely to develop in October; possibly somewhat earlier, depending on the movement. The native lamb crop is known to be large, and if half the reports of heavy percentages coming from the West are to be given credence there will be no scarcity of either fat stuff or feeders. If growers of native lambs could be induced to distribute them to better advantage such demoralization as usually overtakes the market in September and October could be avoided. Packers will naturally not be averse to freezing seven hundred thousand range lambs around \$12 per cwt. as they did last year, as wool, pelts and by-product can be promptly cashed and they can afford to take a gambling chance on frozen meat, having considerable velvet from last year's accumulation in their strong boxes. Traders expect a high lamb market until the latter part of August; as to what will happen subsequently, silence on their part is considered golden.

Improvement in wool trade and development of the co-operative idea for stimulating farm flock building and marketing that product is expected to

make a reasonably healthy market for yearling and old ewes. Kentucky and Tennessee are already ordering breeding stock, Ohio and Missouri manifest interest and Iowa will be in the market. Advancing land values prompt owners of rough areas to figure closely, most of these tracts being admirably adapted to sheep raising. Stocking them with breeding cattle is not to be considered as cost of good cows is prohibitive and making even a yearling steer is a two-year proposition, while each year creates a crop of lambs and a clip of wool. Maintaining present wool prices and keeping fat lambs on a \$15 basis will create an

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP



I offer for sale 100 head of Pure-bred Yearling Hampshire Range Rams. Also some very choice Stud Rams.

J. J. CRANER,
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CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

enormous demand for Western breeding stock.

Transition from a war to a peace basis makes forecasting impossible. It may be true that neither lamb nor mutton derived material benefit from war conditions, but wool as well as meats are involved in the readjustment process. Consumers are resentful of

war prices, materially reducing consumption and creating a probability that neither live stock nor dressed meat trades will go to a normal basis instantaneously.

PACKERS REDUCE DRESSED COST

Investigation by the Bureau of Markets late in May disclosed the fact that since the second day of that month average prices of dressed lambs declined \$5.50 per cwt. in Boston, \$5.00 in New York, and \$6 in Pittsburg. Philadelphia and Washington prices had, however, been maintained at early May prices.

Cost to consumers had meanwhile been held at the highest levels of the year. Early in June the whole dressed market was weak and disposed to slip, heavy lambs being a drag. J. E. P.

IDAHO RAM SALE.

The second annual ram sale at Filer, Twin Falls county, Idaho, under the auspices of the Southern Idaho Wool Growers' Association, August 21 and 22. All indications point to an interesting event and sale of high-class sheep that will be offered. Breeders are fitting their sheep with more care, and selecting only the very best for this

sale, whereas last year, our first sale, this was somewhat neglected, owing to the short space of time and inexperience of some of the breeders that contributed to this offering. The last year's sale was a success, 2,000 sheep were sold at a fair price, both buyers and sellers being well satisfied.

The Twin Falls Fair Association are building a new sales pavilion with ample room to care for the crowd, and they are also building another barn 50 feet by 200 feet that will be completed in time for this sale, affording more shelter for the flocks.

PICTURE PUT UP

The picture entitled "When in doubt order lamb" was received O. K., and has been hung in a conspicuous place in the best butcher shop here.

It is surely an evidence of the desire of the National Wool Growers Association to foster the eating of mutton and lamb; and since the demand regulates the price—to benefit the sheep owners' pocketbooks.

DAN F. BRENNAN, Oregon.

GOOD LAMBING.

Never before have Yakima, Washington, sheepmen, had a better lambing season than this spring, according

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent).

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef breeds of cattle and show and breeding flocks of sheep a specialty. You can buy imported stock cheaper through us than in any other way, and we hope to get your inquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now that the war is over.

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We are offering one car of Lincoln Ewes from one to three years old, both imported and home bred. Also Lincoln and Cotswold Stud Rams.

Also one carload of Lincoln and Cotswold Range Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, Ontario, Canada

H. L. FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho WOOLGROWER and IMPORTER

My next importation will reach home about July 15th. In this shipment will be the best Hampshire Stud Rams that I could get in England, from such flocks as Flower, Ismay, Hulse, etc.

In Cotswolds I have the best of Garne's rams bought several months ago. Last year my rams from this flock sheared 20 pounds of wool that **shrank only 42 per cent** and was appraised by the U. S. Government November 18, 1918, at 63¾ cents per pound. A record I dare say not equaled by any Stud flock in this country. These same yearling rams weighed at the time of the Salt Lake Sale, from 230 to 300 pounds in breeding condition, another record not equaled by any American flock.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

to Secretary H. S. Coffin of the Washington Woolgrowers' Association. The winter was mild, the ewes did well, and the lambing season has been ideal, the usual rains and cold winds following the shearing and lambing periods being entirely lacking. Mr. Coffin estimates that there was an average increase of 120 per cent, or 300,000 lambs, worth \$3,000,000, from 250,000 breeding ewes between Ellenburg and the Columbia river. There are about 50,000 dry ewes, yearlings and bucks in the same territory.

G. N. A.

DIPPING IN OREGON

State Veterinarian W. H. Lytle is expected soon to issue a quarantine proclamation which will provide for the dipping of all Lake County, Oregon, sheep south of Summer Lake. Sheep in the Silver Lake section and points further north will be exempt. Two deputy state veterinarians will assist the Federal inspector, Dr. J. E.

Baccus, in seeing that the sheep are properly dipped.

Dipping must be done in a solution of lime and sulphur or in the blackleaf dip. For sheep infected with scabies the tobacco or lime and sulphur dips will be required; the lime and sulphur

dip being preferred by the authorities in charge, especially for sheep which have been shorn. Blackleaf has been found effective on sheep covered with a heavy growth of wool, but the authorities have not had good success with it on sheared sheep. D. F. B.

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VERY DRY LAMBING

In eastern Idaho and western Wyoming the range is drier than any time in the past fifteen years. Grass is good but there simply is no water. Water wagons are being generally used to haul to the lambing camps. The demand for these wagons became so strong that not a single water wagon was left in Salt Lake City. These wagons hold about 800 gallons and ewes drink about one gallon per day.

WASHINGTON WOOL SHIPPED

Shearing in Kittitas county, Washington, ended about May 15, and the clip of about 250,000 pounds began to move east, practically all under con-

signment. Harry Armitage of Yakima, who early in May purchased the Vessey clip of 40,000 pounds, the last big clip in the Yakima valley, was the principal factor in the Kittitas market, as he shipped 150,000 from Ellensburg on consignment to J. Koshland & Co., of Boston, besides buying considerable wool at from 36 to 40 cents.

G. N. A.

CATTLE HIGH

Very recently at a sale of Hereford cattle in Missouri, twenty bulls sold for an average price of \$6,455 and one bull topped the sale at \$35,000. A notable feature of the offering was the sale of seven sons of one sire at an average price of \$14,980.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	@28
Round Dressed Lambs	@29
Saddles, Medium	24 @32
R. D. Lamb Fores	@25
Lamb Fores, Medium	@24
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@34
Lamb Fries, per lb.	19 @20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @28

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@21
Good Sheep	@22½
Medium Saddles	@26
Good Saddles	@28
Good Fores	@20
Medium Racks	@18
Mutton Legs	@28
Mutton Loins	@30
Mutton Stew	@12
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	11½ @12

Fresh Pork.

Dressed Hogs	@28½
Pork Loins	@32
Leaf Lard	@33
Tenderloins	@52
Spare Ribs	@17

Beef.

Prime Steers	24 @25
Good Steers	23 @24
Cows	14 @20

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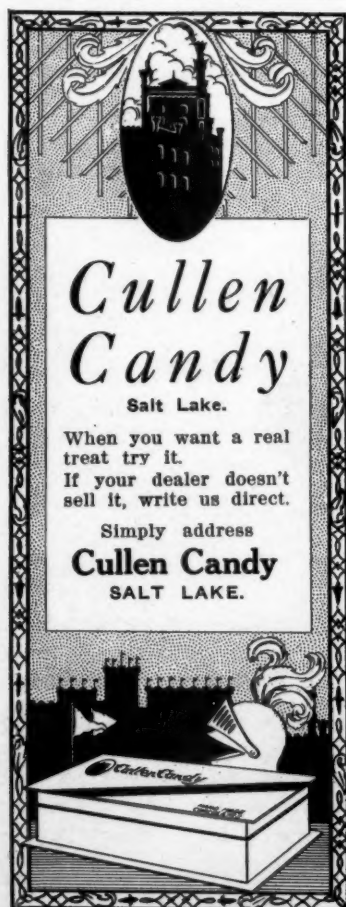
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CORN BELT ACTIVITIES

To the flockmaster who handles ovine stock running into the thousands, activities in the sheep raising game in the corn belt seem rather insignificant, but taken in the aggregate they amount to a considerable factor in the demand and supply column during the year. Such facts as the following, picked up in the course of a few days at the Kansas City stock yards from shippers of different states shows that sheep are far more popular than generally believed.

Sheep clubs are being formed in Tillman, Oklahoma, Kingfisher and Logan Counties, Oklahoma. Purebred ewes, some costing as high as \$50 are being disposed of to the members of the clubs. Thus far 200 ewes have been furnished.

In Chariton County, Missouri, sheep men are assembling this spring's clip and will consign it to some commission firm. Walter Samp, Allen County, Kansas, topped the spring lamb market in Kansas City the week of May 18-24 at \$18.40. He says nearly all the farmers in his vicinity have Western breeding ewes.

In other words the corn belt farmer is seeing sheep, talking sheep, and he will wind up by getting a few. C. M. P.

OMAHA SHEEP MARKET.

Supplies of sheep and lambs for the month of May could not be considered at all excessive, and yet the total, 132,451 head, was the heaviest on record for the fifth month of the year. Supplies for the five months, however, at this point fall 121,000 short of the corresponding five months of 1918.

As a rule the market is somewhat unsettled during May, owing to the fact the season for woolled and corn-fed stock ends about that time and the season for clipped and native stock begins. During the month the demand held up fairly well for good to choice woolled stock, but packers punished the clipped stuff badly and the spread in prices between woolled and clipped stock was never wider than it was in

the past month. In the main, however, the trend of values for the month was lower and present values are around 50c@1.00 lower than they were a month ago. Compared with this time last year values are off \$2.00@3.00.

Conditions surrounding the trade were not at all favorable to any great movement of stock to the country and still the shipments for the month were of fairly liberal proportions, amounting to 18,234 head, the bulk of this stuff going to Illinois and Wisconsin points and shipments to Nebraska and Iowa being comparatively light.

Notwithstanding the three dollar decline in fat cattle values during May and the present weak tone to the trade in beef the general sentiment seems to be that sheep and lambs have had their decline and under normal conditions throughout the country there should be no further radical drop in prices unless supplies should prove excessive which seems hardly possible.

FROM EASTERN NEVADA

Conditions to date in northeastern Nevada have been particularly good for lambing and shearing. The weather has been good and feed excellent. Lambing is over and reports of a high percentage are general.

There has been very little rain since April 1 and if rains do not come soon the summer ranges will surely suffer.

The greater part of the wool in this section has been sold or contracted bringing from 50 to 52 cents.

A. C. O., Nevada.

OREGON WOOL SALES

A telegram dated May 16, from Pendleton, Oregon, reads "Most of the wool offered today at a sale in Pilot Rock was held for better bids. Three fairly large clips and one small one, aggregating a total of less than 100,000 pounds, were sold. The large clips brought from 51c to 52¾c a pound; the small clip was sold for 42½c. For the first time open rather than sealed bids were offered."

D. F. B.

OHIO COLLEGE HELPS POPULARIZING LAMB

L. L. Heller.

Prof. Plumb's tenth shearing contest at the Ohio College of Agriculture, April 9th, emerged from its chrysalis state and became a full-fleeced sheep and mutton day, for in addition to the shearing trials a wool grading demonstration, a sheep slaughtering test, and a shoulder boning demonstration featured the program.

The shearing events were fast and furious, and about the need for this part of the program Prof. Plumb said, "The art of shearing sheep is nearly lost in the community. At the present day few men are qualified to handle and shear sheep correctly and in a human manner. These contests should interest and instruct not only owners of sheep, but should convey many valuable lessons to the students of the College of Agriculture."

Following the shearing, the wool was graded according to commercial grades for the instruction of the flockmasters and students.

But interesting as these shearing trials were the sheep slaughtering contest by Prof. C. T. Conklin's class in Meats and Meat Products held an equally timely interest for the flock owners. Six students competed, each having slaughtered but three sheep previously. As Prof. Conklin said, "This contest shows how the work could be done on any farm rather than how it should be done." The showing made was very creditable, the last man completing his work in 57 minutes. The first man through, required only about half that time. E. R. Raymond, Evansville, Ind., won first prize, a silver cup, donated by Geo. M. Wilbur of Marysville, Ohio.

A shoulder boning and rolling demonstration, by a representative of the National Wool Grower's Association, focused attention upon this unappreciated portion of lamb. It commonly sells ten cents a pound cheaper than the rest of the lamtb, being largely used for stew. Because of the widely expanded shoulder blade, the impres-

sion has become common that it is a wasteful part of the lamb, but actual figures show only three per cent more waste in the fore quarter than in the hind. A highly flavored and economical roast can be made of the shoulder if the bones are removed and the meat rolled and tied or skewered. Its tenderness may be improved by removing the connective tissue from the neck. At existing values the boned and rolled shoulder can be sold at three to five cents a pound less than leg and eight to ten cents less than rib chops. This

being true, it is easily the most economical cut of the entire lamb, for there is no waste in the boned meat. To complete the well-rounded program, rolled shoulder sandwiches were served for lunch.

By including the slaughtering, dressing and boning features in the day's events, the Ohio College really opened up a new avenue in sheep demonstration service. The Mid-West agricultural colleges have done noteworthy class room work in their courses in meats and meat products. It seems

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that they should receive all the en-
couragement necessary to enable them
to extend the work beyond the cam-
pus.

It would seem timely to start lamb-
rings as beer-rings have been inaugu-
rated. Too many flock masters have
the impression that killing and dress-
ing a sheep is a very difficult task and
for this reason, their meat diet is con-
fined to pork and beef. Less than half
a million sheep and lambs are killed
on American farms annually, while fif-
teen million hogs and a million and a
half beeves are slaughtered each year.
When you consider the light, handy
weight of the dressed lamb and the
many times heavier carcasses of the
other meat animals, the unreason of
the condition appeals to you still more
strongly. There is room for wide-
spread instruction and demonstration
here and the college that is not aware
of this fact is passing up an unusual
opportunity for service.

KILLING GRASSHOPPERS

Ranchers along the east side of
Goose Lake Valley, Lake County, Ore-
gon, are contending with the grasshop-
per plague. The eggs have commenced
to hatch much earlier than was ex-
pected, and as a result the land owners
are taking steps to kill the pest.
Where available, water is being turned
onto the infested patches; some ranch-
ers are burning straw where the hop-
pers appear; and poison bait is also
being used.

A government bulletin on the subject
states that the poison bran bait has
proved to be a simple, reliable and
cheap method of destroying grasshop-
pers. It is made up as follows: Wheat
bran, 25 pounds; Paris Green or White
Arsenic, 1 pound; salt, 1 pound; lemons
or oranges, 6 finely chopped fruits; low
grade molasses, such as refuse from
sugar factories, or cattle molasses
known as "black strap," 2 quarts; wa-
ter, 2 to 4 gallons. The bran and
poison are thoroughly mixed while
dry, the fruits are then finely chopped
and added, and lastly the molasses and
water are poured over the bait and the

whole thoroughly kneaded. A coarse-
flaked bran is most desirable, although
where this cannot be obtained easily,
ordinary middlings or alfalfa meal may
be substituted. A low-grade, strong-
smelling syrup or molasses, however,
is essential to the entire success of the
undertaking. Crushed ripe tomatoes,
watermelons, or limes may be substi-
tuted for the lemons or oranges, if
necessary. In semi-arid regions, water
should be added to the bait at the rate
of 4 gallons to 25 pounds of bran, as
in these climates the bait dries out very
rapidly and the extra moisture is nec-
essary in order to attract the grass-
hoppers. Five to seven pounds of the
mixture should be used per acre.

The time of day chosen for distribut-
ing the poisoned baits has an import-
ant bearing upon the results secured.
In semi-arid regions the bait should be
distributed in late afternoon or early
evening, just before the grasshoppers
ascend the plants on which they usu-
ally pass the night. Apparently they
are hungry and thirsty at this time and
greedily take the bait if it is available.
In the moister portions of the country
the bait is best applied in the early
morning. Twenty-four hours or more
is usually required for the full effect
of the bait to become apparent.

D. F. B.

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

Kansas City Stock Yards.—During
the month of May, sheep trade in
Kansas City showed the many angles
of a changing season, together with a
general readjustment to a summer
basis. The outstanding features were
the clean up of feed lots, and the mar-
keting of grass fat sheep and lambs.
What was left of the lamb crop of 1918
passed into the yearling class when
considered from the buyers' side, and
the movement of spring lambs became
of sufficient volume to be a big factor
in the price making. The few clipped
lambs that were marketed the latter
half of the month were discriminated
against strongly, at lower prices. Cal-
ifornia was a liberal contributor of
clipped sheep and spring lambs. Ari-

zona started spring lambs to market, and south Texas added large supplies of clipped sheep and goats. Colorado, which was the principal source of supply in the two preceding months, cleaned up, and in the past week ceased to be a factor. Total receipts for the month were 158,000 or 16,000 larger than in May, 1918, and well up to the average of the past ten years for the fifth month of the year.

Fed woolled lambs were closed at \$17.50 to \$18.25, about \$2 under prices prevailing early in the month. Clipped lambs broke \$3 to \$3.50, and rebounded moderately, and are selling at \$13.50 to \$14.50, but have practically passed into the yearling class. Spring lambs sold down to \$17 to \$17.75, about the middle of the month but later rose to \$18 to \$19 where they are now selling. Clipped sheep sold as low as \$9 to \$9.50, but regained part of the \$2 to \$2.50 loss that carried them that low and now clipped Southwest ewes are selling at \$10 to \$11.25, and wethers \$11 to \$12.25. Brush goats sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and were 50 cents to \$1 higher than fat goats.

Breeding ewes were in meager supply and values were not fairly tested. Few sheep or lambs went to the country. Under existing conditions the demand for stock breeding and feeding grades promises considerable uncertainty for some time. The big feeders will await the fall movement of range lambs, and because of liberal purchases in the past few years demand for breeding ewes east of the mountains will be small.

SOUTHERN LAMBS RUN LATE

Few Kentucky or Tennessee lambs were marketed during May, and it is probable that the bulk of the crop will move in July. Up to June, little contracting had been done, a \$19 market for choice spring lambs at Chicago depriving speculators of opportunity to get bargains. The Southern crop is estimated at twenty per cent larger than last year; and as feed has been luxuriant, it will be marketed in good condition.

J. E. P.

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Your Own Plant — Runs Itself.

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NON-POISONOUS—NOT INJURIOUS. Instead of injuring the fleece, as is often the case with lime and sulphur, it has a beneficial effect—cleansing and stimulating. KRESO DIP insures a BETTER and MORE PROFITABLE CROP OF WOOL, as well as improving the health of your sheep. USE KRESO DIP FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND CATTLE

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SCHRAMM-JOHNSON DRUGS

5 Busy Stores

Salt Lake City

THE CORN BELT INQUIRY

Commission men at Kansas City are receiving a large number of inquiries from farmers in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, as to the prospective sheep market. Some want to know the best probable time to market, and others the best time to buy. In only a few cases are those who want to sell contemplating cleaning up their flocks. Most of them want to place their lambs. Prospective buying inquiries

are for breeding ewes. Many of these have originated in the fact that a neighbor had good returns from a few ewes in the past two years.

This condition is not unlike former years at this season, except that it is more general in scope, due to the fact that production of sheep in the corn belt has increased within the past two years.

It is the general opinion that June and July will find the bulk of corn belt lambs marketed, but only a small part of the orders for breeding stock filled.

Regular sheep feeders in the belt will probably play a waiting game, and buy late in the season or at least hold off until crops are far enough advanced so that they can have an idea of the feed bill.

C. M. P.

REPRESSING LAMB

CONSUMPTION

War prices have been firmly maintained by meat retailers, hotel and restaurant keepers, and others participating in the highly lucrative game of distribution. During May sheep and lamb values decreased \$2@3 per cwt. at the stockyards, wool and all kinds of by-products advanced sharply, reducing charges against the meat, and yet prices to the consumer were actually advanced. In this respect, cattle, sheep and lambs were treated in practically the same manner, distributors paying no heed to what happened from day to day at the stockyards. Packers reduced cost on the hooks, \$25@27 per cwt., taking good dressed lambs and \$18@20 dressed mutton that was not open to criticism, and yet retail prices did not budge a fraction from mid-winter levels; in fact hotels and restaurants actually charged less for lamb chops when live stock sold at \$20@21 per cwt. than after prices at the stock yards had been cut to \$17.50 @18.50. A heavy run of fat Texas sheep brought no relief to the consumer, who was defenseless except in one respect—he was under no necessity to buy.

Hotel and restaurant keepers have been guilty of outrageous profiteering,

not only exacting exorbitant prices, but imposing on their customers inferior goods. An instance will illustrate:

Court Kleman, the well-known sheep salesman, protested against what he considered an excessive charge for a pair of inferior lamb chops when dining at a Hyde park hostelry one night early in May. His kick brought explanation from the hotel management that it was paying 60 cents per pound for lamb carcasses and naturally supposed it was getting quality.

"Well, you're not," asserted Kleman. He promised to send, gratuitously, through the retailer who supplied the hotel, half a choice lamb next day by way of demonstration. Armour billed that half-lamb to the retailer at 30 cents per pound; the retailer, without sticking a knife in it, made delivery to the hotel and charged Kleman 60 cents per pound, not daring to add anything for quality, as he was ready to dispute contention that he had not been supplying the best obtainable. Probably the hotel chef participated in the graft, but for the hotel management, there was no reasonable excuse. As long as the public pays their exactions, or protests inadequately by merely curtailing purchases, the grower will suffer.

Second Annual National Western Ram Sale

National Amphitheatre
Union Stock Yards
DENVER - COLO.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1919

Announcement

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the fact that entries for the Second Annual NATIONAL WESTERN RAM SALE are being received. Entries close on August 1, 1919, and the sale will open on September 30.

The sale last year in September was a complete success and at the urgent request of many flockmasters this sale will be made a regular annual event hereafter. The association solicits pure-bred and registered sheep of all breeds. It is not quantity that is wanted so much at this sale as quality. The association reserves the right to refuse all entries that are not of sufficient quality to enable the association to recommend them for breeding purposes.

There is a good demand throughout the West for small flocks of well-bred sheep and consignors will find a good class of buyers for pure-bred flock ewes and registered ewes.

Sheep offered at this sale will be offered without reservation and sold to the highest bidder for cash. Consignors may, if they wish, place an upset price upon any of their offerings, but in all such instances the buyers will be notified of the fact.

The association will conduct a liberal advertising campaign to insure the attendance of buyers. In order to enable the management to give proper publicity breeders are urged to enter as early as possible.

For further information and entry blanks address the Manager.

Western Stock Show Ass'n.

FRED P. JOHNSON, Manager.

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**Automobiles
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**Harry L. Bracken
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With a good class of dressed lambs selling around \$28 per cwt., retailers have been charging 60 cents per pound, and even more for chops, and 45 cents for legs. They exact as much for yearling product as lamb, and frequently foist ewe meat on the public in the guise of lamb. Practically every pound of yearling meat is sold as lamb, premiums for light ewes and wethers advertising what the rascally retailer is practicing. The scrap of roast or boiled meat, categorized on the menu card as lamb or mutton one gets either in a restaurant or hotel for 75 cents is merely enough to tickle the palate. Lamb has not been more severely penalized than beef, but suffers in greater degree, as its outlet is smaller.

The sins of the retailer are too numerous to category; perhaps this class of middlemen is burdened with excessive overhead expenses coupled with lack of volume, but one potent reason for demoralized dressed mutton markets recently has been the fact that the public is balking at maintenance of war prices.

J. E. P.

GOAT MEAT AND LAMB

L. L. Hiller.

A recent dispatch from Kansas City has it that daily-telegraphic quotations on goats have been ordered from that market because of the greatly increased importance of this branch of the live stock industry. Receipts at Kansas City, the largest goat market in the world, at the height of the season will run around 30,000 head. No objection to the dispatch so far from the sheepmen. But from that point on flock masters do object to the "news." It reads further, "Goat meat tastes very much the same as mutton. A goat's reward for being fat and healthy is to become mutton and a kid that goes to the packing house might be consoled with the knowledge that his epitaph on the menu will read lamb."

"The increasing magnitude of the goat market may be somewhat attributed to the fact that goats are quoted

J.Y. Rich Live Stock Co.

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The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are
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Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen
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KRESO DIP No. 1

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KILLS SHEEP TICKS and other parasites.

For the treatment of sheep scab, mange, ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches and common skin troubles.

A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK WITHOUT INJURY TO THE ANIMAL OR FLEECE.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is for Sale by All Druggists.

Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

Animal Industry Department of

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Kreso Dip No. 1 Blacklegoids Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine (Aggressin) Anthraxoids Antianthrax Serum Etc.

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SCHRAMM-JOHNSON

DRUGS

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at \$2 to \$2.50 a hundred below sheep."

"Goats are coming to market from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Those not conditioned for slaughter are sold as feeders to farmers of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois where they aid in clearing brush from pasture land."

It is significant that while those interested in goats will assert that the meat is as good as lamb or mutton that sheepmen never say that lamb is as good as goat meat. The flock owners are willing, more than willing that lamb should sell on its own merits. In New England the section of the country where lamb enjoys the widest popularity, beef is eaten five or six times as freely as lamb. In the Middle West 20 to 1 is the average preference. The ratio of pork to lamb is still greater. However the sheepmen have not tried to increase the volume of lamb sales by substituting it for some other meat.

To prevent the possibility of showing prejudice against goat meat I quote from C. Houston Goudiss' article in the February issue of Mother's Magazine: "Goat meat, in some parts of the country is fraudulently substituted for mutton. The flesh is darker, the fibres coarser, there is a larger proportion of bone to meat and the shanks are longer than those of mutton or lamb. Yet when skillfully dressed up by the dealer goat meat passes for a low grade of either of these meats."

"The flesh when cooked has a peculiar wildish flavor and is tough and stringy; but when properly cooked it is far from unpalatable and is not lacking in nutrition and if sold at the right price at the right time, it would help to supply many a table from which more expensive meats have to be excluded.

So far as I can determine there is but one state in the Union where goat meat is retailed legitimately. The Pennsylvania statutes provide that the shop selling goat meat make this fact known by displaying a sign to that effect. The packers must label the carcasses goat and bill them out as such. They sell the meat to the retail-

ers at from 6 to 10 cents a pound less than lamb or mutton.

The unscrupulous retailer when he "forgets" that the meat comes from the caprine rather than the ovine species also forgets the difference in price and the leg-o-goat is handed out as leg-o-lamb at leg-o-lamb prices. This is a rank injustice to the honest retailer as well as to the honest customer. Most of this misrepresentation takes place in the South and Southwest but it is practiced as far east as Boston. The Boston Sunday Advertiser of April 13 says in part: "That several hospitals and other institutions in this state bought goat meat for eight and ten cents a pound last fall and served it to their inmates as lamb, then selling at 40 cents a pound is the statement made by J. H. Petus of the United States Bureau of Markets.

Restaurants in Boston and other large cities in Massachusetts are also known to have served goat meat as lamb and are planning to do the same thing this year if lofty prices on lamb continue.

Figures compiler at the office of the U. S. Bureau of Markets show that very little goat meat is coming into Boston now but an abundance is expected later on.

The advertiser continues that high class restaurants use little goat meat, that good kid is better than poor lamb and that while, goat meat passes off readily for lamb while it is hot it is easily distinguished when cold.

The most radical sheep enthusiast in America will not say the goat has not a place in this country as a producer of Mohair, goat meat and for cleaning up brush lands. The world is short on meat and animal fibres. The goat men and certain retailers may feel that their product is as good as lamb and mutton. The sheep men know that lamb is superior. It is fully as unjust for goat to masquerade, in sheep's clothing as for Oleo. to sell as butter. We need more state laws like Pennsylvania.

L. L. H.

Do not forget the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

TEXAS SHEEP WERE PRICE BREAKERS

May depreciation in live mutton values was due in no small measure to a heavy run of Texas sheep and goats which filled the Fort Worth and Kansas City markets, part of the run reaching Chicago in an effort to equalize distribution and arrest the decline. This product went into Eastern mining regions and industrial centers, and as retailers were able to shade prices of Northern fed stuff and still have a substantial profit, they gave it preference. None of the Texas goat meat was sold for what it was. Texas goats sold at \$8@10 per cwt. and Texas sheep largely at \$10@11.50, a few reaching \$13.50 early in the season. J. E. P.

LARGE CATTLE SHIPMENT

Billings, Mont.—What will undoubtedly be the largest shipment of cattle from Montana this year will be made by E. L. Dana, on July 15 from Rowley station, on the Crow Indian reservation, about 75 miles east of this city. Mr. Dana, who runs his range stock on Crow Indian lands, under lease, has placed his order for 600 cars with the Burlington road, to be delivered at that point on July 15, when he expects the stock will be in prime condition. This is due in measure to the splendid winter conditions that prevailed last year. Mr. Dana says the shipment will run between 15,000 and 20,000 head, and all will be consigned to the Chicago market. Mr. Dana came to Montana just half a century ago and has built up a large fortune in the stock business.

L. S.

LAMBS POISONED

Again this spring reports have been received of a few cases where lambs several weeks old had died after eating plants which apparently contain insufficient poison to kill grown sheep; or in consequence of the nourishment received from the ewes after the latter had eaten such plants. The particular plant species which occasions such loss

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WOOL

Special Attention Given to Consignments

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—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

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proving the popularity of a breed that advertises itself. Won Sweepstakes on carlot at 1917 International Exposition and at the Denver Fat Stock Show in 1918 and 1919.

H. M. Brown, President.
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American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,
Cheyenne, Wyo.

Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,
Milford Center, Ohio.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

GRAHAM WALKER, President
Chazy, New York

BERT SMITH, Secretary
Charlotte, Mich.

American Romney Breeders

Organized 1911 by Joe Wing and
W. C. Coffey.

They knew then. We know now, and you will know tomorrow that the

ROMNEY IS THE FUTURE LEADER

The live breeders are getting in fast.

Full information from the Secretary.

703 Rose St., Lexington, Kentucky.

Mention the National Wool Grower

has not been determined.

One sheep owner who suffered similar losses last season, this year mixed a bunch of dry sheep into the band after lambing, believing that they would graze over the area in advance of the lambs and possibly consume a greater part of the plant species in question. He reports that the results have justified the experiment.

Any information relating to this subject from sheep owners of other sections will be appreciated. D. F. B.

SQUIRRELS NUMEROUS

Ground squirrels have been increasing in number during the past few years to such an extent that the Department of Agriculture is making a start in an effort to exterminate them throughout Lake County, Oregon.

Commencing June 4, employees of the Fremont National Forest with others interested will devote a week to squirrel poisoning on National Forest lands south of Big Valley, the work to be done under the supervision of an officer of the Biological Survey. Every assistance possible will also be given ranchers who wish to eradicate the pest on their private holdings.



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
14 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

In many parts of Oregon and California, Federal and state officials, with the co-operation of farmers and ranchers, have been able to destroy as many as 95 per cent of the squirrels on a given area in one drive. At the present time the people of Modoc County, California (just south of the Oregon-California state line) are taking part in a gigantic drive with the avowed purpose of ridding the agricultural valleys and the range country of the pest.

D. F. B.

CALIFORNIA LAMBS

LOST MONEY

A run of California lambs at Chicago and Omaha during May sold at \$18@19 per cwt. with a few tops at \$19.50, but they made speculators no money, as running charges were about \$3 per cwt. and other expenses high. Most of them originated in the Sacramento Valley.

SHORT OF SHEARERS

There is an acute shortage of sheep-shearers in the central part of Wyoming and the condition has assumed a serious aspect. One prominent sheepman declares there are not enough shearers between Casper and Lander to even man one of the many shearing pens. While the growers signed contracts with the shearers, only a few have appeared for work. L. S.

BY-PRODUCT IS SELLING HIGH

Sheep house buyers have been forced to resort to close figuring recently, the proportion of value represented by pelts, skins, and by-products to lamb and mutton carcasses having been the widest in trade history. Pelts have been worth around \$5 each, and everything that drips from the carcass to the floor has had a value.

Packers are not in the habit of making the details of by-products business public, but it is asserted that in the case of cheap lambs it has, with the pelt, represented about half the initial cost of the animal. J. E. P.